

# Law Enforcement News

Vol. XII, No. 1

January 8, 1986

## AIDS concern grows in policing

*But educational efforts are still seen as hit-or-miss*

By Jennifer Nislow

With AIDS — the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome — reaching what some term epidemic proportions within society, law enforcement officials in some quarters are scrambling to keep abreast of the latest medical information on the illness in order to safeguard officers who may have to deal with members of "high risk groups" who may have or be carrying the disease.

With most law enforcement administrators saying that there are no set procedures or written policies for handling AIDS victims, the conventional wisdom seems to dictate that taking modest precautions, implementing scattered, small-scale educational efforts and exercising old-fashioned common sense are the name of the game when it comes to protecting the troops.

Throughout the country, instances of "AIDS hysteria" have manifested themselves in a variety of ways, and law enforcement does not appear to be immune to what some see as a panic. Recent events in San Francisco, Houston and Flint, Mich., have prompted police to raise the stakes in the charging of crimes when an AIDS

victim or carrier has become unruly or threatening. [See related story, this page.]

"I think there's as much of a fear in law enforcement as there is in society in general," said Charles Knox, the Police Director of Newark, N.J. "It's hysteria and to some extent I understand it. Cops are concerned about AIDS. When you get AIDS, you die; none of us are ready for that."

Just recently, Knox noted, a Newark police officer died of AIDS. "We're not certain how he contracted it. He did not work in a narcotics unit; as a matter of fact, he worked in the sexual assault unit." He speculated that the officer might have contracted the disease as a result of a blood transfusion during surgery over a year ago.

Police Chief Nail Behan of Baltimore County, Md., said that while there is a tendency to panic, that tendency must be offset by good education and training. "As laymen, not medical people, we are having trouble sorting out the fear from the fact," he said. "Because of that difficulty, in some areas, we appear to be floundering."

### Masking the fear

"One thing we have to caution police officers on is a bysteria about the ability to get AIDS by merely touching or exposed to having some kind of ingestion of saliva or some kind of body fluid," said Robert Kliesmet, president of the International Union of Police Associations. "It's the same thing that happened when

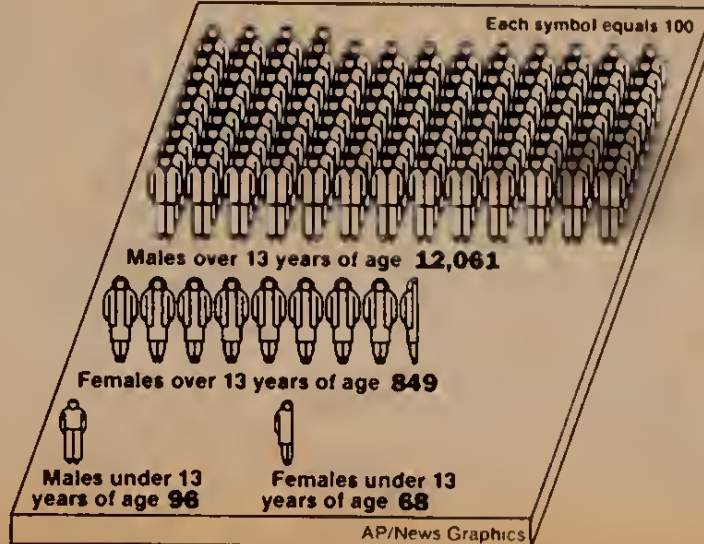
herpes came into the news. All the police officers went bonkers over the fact that they might have to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to a herpes carrier."

While law enforcement agencies throughout the country have adopted or are considering adopting the use of plastic mouth-to-mouth resuscitation devices, the chances of contracting AIDS by directly administering CPR or mouth-to-mouth resuscitation are

### AIDS: NO ONE IS IMMUNE

13,074 Reported cases in the U. S.

(As of Sept. 9, 1985)



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control

## Incidents dramatize level of fear

Although law enforcement officials are hesitant to call the growing fear of AIDS a state of "hysteria" within the police community, a number of recent incidents around the country have served to illuminate the level of concern about AIDS within policing.

On December 6, police officers in Flint, Mich., charged an AIDS carrier with assault with attempt to murder after the offender, who was initially arrested for traffic violations, spit in the faces of the two officers attempting to carry out the arrest.

The offender, John C. Richards, had previously been arrested for arson, according to Genesee County assistant chief prosecutor Dennis R. Lazar. At the time of that arrest, Lazar said, Richards informed authorities that he had AIDS.

When Richards was nabbed again last month, for driving while intoxicated, police attempted to arrest him after a Chevrolet Blazer he was driving struck a fire hydrant and two road signs. According to Lazar,

Continued on Page 5

## Correctional officials may be closing their eyes to AIDS threat

American correctional authorities are looking for answers to some tough questions about the spread of AIDS in jails and prisons and are urging government officials and national professional organizations to open their eyes to what could become an insurmountable problem in the closed environment of the penal institution.

Dr. Marta Aries-Klein, a member of the Criminal Justice Department at Nassau Community College in New York, offered a number of reasons why AIDS has not been raised as a national issue in correctional circles. "Number one, offenders are one of the lowest priorities in our society and secondly, I'm afraid the government is concerned about disclosing how dangerous the

situation could be in jails and prisons. They may not want to alarm the public."

Since 1981, Klein noted, 128 inmates in New York State have died of AIDS. "Nobody knows about it. They are playing low key with a national problem which is fatal and dangerous." Klein, who has developed an acknowledged expertise on the topic of AIDS in the correctional system, has charged that such groups as the American Medical Association have not taken any steps to set guidelines for prisons in terms of AIDS, although the AMA has been setting standards on prison health issues for the last 10 years.

In February, the American Bar Association will conduct a seminar addressing the issue of AIDS, Klein said. "They are

still a matter of some debate. Dr. Tom Peterman, an AIDS researcher with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said that while the CDC does advise the use of a mask for mouth-to-mouth, the chances of contracting AIDS that way are low. Dr. Peterman said the only way of contracting AIDS is through sexual intercourse or a blood transmission of some kind.

Continued on Page 5

### LEN newflash:

## Anti-deficit bill may hit CJ hard

The recently-passed legislation designed to reduce the national deficit is sending a shock wave through the criminal justice community, as the U.S. Department of Justice braces to absorb its share of \$11.7 billion in Federal budget cuts for this fiscal year.

The bill, known as the Gramm-Rudman bill, mandates a balanced Federal budget within five years through across-the-board budget cutting.

DoJ's share of the fiscal 1986 cuts may include:

Recession of current unobligated funds for the Bureau of Justice Assistance, in amount of \$7.8 million, and recession of all fiscal 1986 BJA funds for state and local block grants, in amount of \$50 million.

By fiscal 1987, the elimination of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, as well as elimination of BJA programs and funds.

Law Enforcement News will report further on the impact of Gramm-Rudman as the story develops.

Continued on Page 8

# Around the Nation

## Northeast

**CONNECTICUT** — A yearlong crackdown on speeding on the state's major highways has produced a 29 percent decrease in the number of drivers who exceed the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit, according to state police officials. State troopers have issued 108,832 speeding tickets since the crackdown began on October 15, 1984.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** — Mayor Marion Barry last month ended his lengthy fight against a proposed pay increase for District police officers when he sent a pay measure to the City Council for a hearing and vote. Barry has estimated the cost of a three-year, 15-percent pay hike at \$57.4 million.

**MARYLAND** — Serious crime in Baltimore County rose 5.7 percent during the first nine months of 1985, with lesser crimes jumping by 8.7 percent, according to county police department statistics.

**NEW JERSEY** — A state Superior Court judge has ruled that a school board's policy requiring that all students at an East Rutherford high school be tested for drugs is unconstitutional. Judge Peter Clonino said that the urinalysis screening violated students' constitutional protections against invasion of privacy and illegal search and seizure. The policy, which had yet to go into effect, had been approved last August.

The State Legislature has approved a "bill of rights" for victims of drunken drivers. The bill, which would insure victims of cooperation from police, courts and employers, now goes on to Gov. Thomas Kean for his signature.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — The Citizens Crime Commission of Delaware Valley has charged that Philadelphia's track record in collecting state-mandated Victim Compensation Act penalties is "abysmal" and may cost the city

as much as \$80,000 a year in funds to aid crime victims. The penalties — \$15 from each locally convicted defendant — are used in part to provide counseling, transportation and other services for crime victims.

The U.S. Attorney's office in Philadelphia has withdrawn from a criminal investigation of the confrontation between city police and the radical group MOVE, saying it had been "tainted" by its closeness to the case. U.S. Attorney Edward S. G. Dennis Jr. said the case would be turned over to the Justice Department's civil rights division.

**VERMONT** — State police patrolling the state's border with New York found no increase in drunken driving arrests in the first week after New York raised its legal drinking age to 21 on December 1. Vermont is the only Northeastern state that still has a drinking age of 18.

## Southeast

**GEORGIA** — Glynn County police officer Lenora Brewster has filed a \$500,000 suit against the owner of a garden-supply store who built a punji-stake pit to ward off burglars. Brewster claims she was injured by the pit's bamboo spikes while on patrol.

Marion County Sheriff Joseph Grier was indicted last month on two counts of conspiring to smuggle and sell cocaine. Grier is the 15th sheriff in the state to be indicted since 1981.

**LOUISIANA** — The Louisiana Corrections Corp., Inc., formed by the 1985 Legislature in an attempt to build new prisons without adding the state's burgeoning debt, has announced plans to offer \$176 million in construction bonds to private investors. The revenue would be used to build three prisons in central Louisiana, housing up to 1,600 inmates.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — The

State Bureau of Investigation has asked the Legislature for \$3 million for undercover drug work. The bureau's \$417,000 fund for drug buys has dried up, officials say.

Thirty-five troopers graduated last month from the state's 18-week Highway Patrol Basic School, bringing the troopers' ranks up to 1,100.

**TENNESSEE** — The state Legislature has approved a package of bills that includes earlier paroles and money for more prison space. The bills, spurred by a Federal court order barring new admissions to state prisons, will require county jails to keep several hundred more nonviolent felons until the state system can absorb them.

**VIRGINIA** — The State Corrections Board has decided to prohibit prisoners from private visits that would include conjugal relations.

President Reagan plans to nominate Roger Ray, 37, of Vienna, as the U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia.

## Midwest

**ILLINOIS** — Citizen complaints against Chicago police officers dropped 18 percent through the first 11 months of this year compared to the same period in 1984, according to the Chicago Police Department. The department cited a number of factors in the decline, including an increased emphasis on training for officers and supervisors and the implementation of new procedures for the investigation of shooting incidents.

Gov. James Thompson has signed a bill guaranteeing collective bargaining rights for the state's police and firefighters. The bill is expected to accelerate union organizing drives statewide.

**MICHIGAN** — The Wexford County Sheriff's Department has decided to drop snowmobile and marine patrols and its animal-

control department, saying that the services were used by only a limited number of county residents.

Police in Highland Park recently nabbed 18 traffic scofflaws by promising them hefty prizes from the fictitious "State Lotto Commission." Police Chief William Ford said the sting was employed to collect \$1.5 million in unpaid fines because the customary method of serving arrest warrants had become too expensive.

The State Senate has declared a "condition of emergency" in Detroit and authorized state troopers to serve outstanding felony warrants. The city has 9,278 outstanding warrants. Mayor Coleman Young denounced the move as a "grandstand play."

**WISCONSIN** — The Onondaga Indian Tribe has formed a 14-member public safety department to patrol public housing, tribal enterprises and reservation lands.

Iola Police Chief Michael Schertz was found not guilty last month of killing the town's only other full-time police officer, Gerald Mork.

## Plains States

**KANSAS** — In anticipation of the end-of-year holidays, the state's affiliate of Mothers Against Drunk Driving has posted signs at the sites of 350 alcohol-related auto wrecks. The signs urge motorists to "Think MADD."

**MISSOURI** — The Bollinger County Jail in Marble Hill was closed last month due to a 1,000-percent jump in liability insurance. The jail is the third one in the state forced to close. Inmates have been dispersed to other facilities.

The city of Cameron has been selected as the site for a new, \$44.5-million medium-security state prison.

## Southwest

**ARIZONA** — Phoenix police say fewer prostitutes are moving to the city this winter, possibly due to a police crackdown and the fear of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome).

**COLORADO** — Pueblo Police Officer Dennis Yaklich was ambushed outside his home on December 12. Some 400 uniformed officers attended funeral services for the

slain narcotics officer. No arrests have been made.

The Denver Police Department plans to replace more than 200 cars with over 90,000 miles on the odometer by next summer, police officials have announced.

**NEW MEXICO** — An Albuquerque program of referring some first-time drunken drivers to treatment programs has reduced second offenses by 16 percent, according to the program's director. Participants must pay the \$300-\$600 fees for the program.

**TEXAS** — Lawrence Holley got a rude welcome when he drove into town to become the new police chief of Alamo Heights recently. Holley parked his truck loaded with personal belongings under a street light in the parking lot of his apartment complex, and when he awoke the next morning the vehicle was gone. He's been driving a rented car while awaiting word from his insurance company or for the return of the truck.

Former Los Angeles police commander Thomas Windham has been named as the new police chief of Fort Worth.

Reported major crime in Houston increased by 2.2 percent over the first nine months of 1985, according to police statistics. Motor vehicle thefts led the increase, with a jump of 8.7 percent.

## Far West

**CALIFORNIA** — A former Federal prosecutor has maintained that the U.S. could ease prison overcrowding and balance the Federal budget if all drugs were legalized. E. Richard Walker, who is now the Federal public defender for eastern California, was quoted by the Associated Press as saying, "This business of trying to eradicate the drug trade is ridiculous."

The state joined the ranks of those mandating the use of automobile seat belts when a law to this effect went into force on January 1. The law applies to drivers and all passengers over the age of four.

**HAWAII** — The state's seat-belt law went into effect on December 16. Drivers and front-seat passengers face a \$15 fine for not buckling up.

**OREGON** — The City of Coos Bay has asked police and certain other city workers to forgo 1986 pay raises in order to help offset a \$444,000 revenue shortfall.

## The world at your fingertips. . .

For just \$18, Law Enforcement News brings you the wide world of policing 22 times each year, giving you a timely, comprehensive look at the news that no other publication can match. If you're not already a subscriber, you owe it to yourself to add LEN to your list of standard equipment. Just fill out the coupon below and return it to LEN, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

# Mexican police said to run stolen-car ring

Emerging reports that American cars confiscated by Mexican police are being held and used from three months to a year have U.S. officials worried that the Mexican federal and state judicial police are operating a car-theft ring and are transporting the vehicles further south for sale.

"It is common practice for Mexican police to keep confiscated vehicles for periods of time," said Commander Roy Newman of the Texas Department of Public Safety in Austin.

However, Newman added, the vehicle-owner does eventually get his car back. "It's better than if the car was taken to Belize or Guatemala and the owner never received it. Whatever we do receive from them is gravy."

In the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, it was noted, an estimated two out of every ten stolen vehicles confiscated and

reported to U.S. authorities are kept by state judicial police as patrol vehicles in the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, one officer said.

According to Lieut. Rey Ortegón of the Webb County Sheriff's Department, the state judicial police will keep the vehicles for up to a year before returning them. "They will use the car or truck at work and, when they confiscate something better, they will return it to the U.S. authorities," he said.

Currently, the most popular vehicles used are the Chevrolet Silverado half-ton pickup truck and the Chevrolet Suburban, said Ortegón. "But they also like Fords and Buicks," he added.

Many U.S. and Mexican officials believe that the practice of using confiscated vehicles will continue as long as Mexican police continue to receive low

wages and lack official vehicles. Others, however, claim it is part of the corruption and attitudes of government officers.

According to Lieut. Ismael Alardín of the Laredo Police Department, Mexican police are paid the equivalent of \$40 to \$50 a month. They are not provided with patrol transportation or radio systems, and many are not paid for their first year of police service.

"Would you drive your car or a confiscated one at work if you had the choice?" he said.

Between 30 and 40 cars a month are returned to Webb County from Mexico. However, some officials believe that the confiscation and use of stolen vehicles is only part of a larger scheme of corruption.

Officials have charged that federal public safety and judicial police are operating car-theft

rings which run cars south through and around the Mexican customs checkpoint approximately 16 miles south of the U.S.-Mexican border.

"The police get people to transport the cars across and then either pay the people or arrest them," said an attorney in Nuevo Laredo, who did not want to be identified for fear of his family's safety.

Stolen cars may be sold for the equivalent of \$3,000 to \$5,000 or traded for drugs, according to police in Laredo.

The Fraternal Order of Border

Patrolmen, based in Texas, has charged that Mexican police have been crossing the border regularly to provide security for drug operations.

Franklin Ramon Barrera, the

Nuevo Laredo commander of the state judicial police, said that although there are "bad apples" operating in one of the police agencies, the "rumors" circulating are damaging to the reputation of the Mexican police.

"If I learn that one of my agents is among them, I put him in jail," Barrera said.

## Survey says employees steal more from stores than shoplifters

According to a nationwide survey, instead of keeping an eye out for potential shoplifters, retailers should be keeping an eye in for employees, who account for 43 percent of store theft.

According to Brian Ford of Arthur Young, the accounting and consulting firm that conducted the survey for the National Mass Retailers Institute, the holiday shopping season draws more attention to customer shoplifting.

However, Ford said, shoplifting accounts for only 30 percent of all shrinkage. "Dishonest or untrained employees can severely hurt retailers," he said.

According to the annual survey, "An Ounce of Prevention," employees accounted for 43 percent of retail shrinkage in 1984. Losses due to shoplifting and employee pilferage rose to 1.7 percent of the survey participants' sales last year.

The losses reported by participants increased 6 percent over 1983, to \$1.9 billion.

The survey represents 166 mass merchandisers, department stores and specialty stores operating in more than 36,000 locations and with more than \$124 billion in sales.

## Texas leading nation in illegal 'speed' labs raided

The illegal manufacture of amphetamines — speed — has become a booming cottage industry in Texas, according to officials there.

Over the last three years, Texas has ranked number one in the nation for raids made on clandestine speed labs set up in the more rural areas of the state.

In 1984, the state accounted for 30 percent of the nation's 139 illicit speed labs seized by Federal agents. "Any kid with brains and a little knowledge of chemistry can make speed," said Bexar County Deputy Sheriff M. R. Rose.

Illegal labs have reportedly sprouted like weeds in Texas, attracted by the state's isolated rural areas where there are no neighbors to object to the harsh smell from the drug's production, and where law enforcement is often spread out over vast territory.

"You don't have to set up any foreign connections or worry about smuggling it into the country," Rose told the Associated Press. "It doesn't take any genius to sell it. The thing about speed is that it's so easy, it's awfully hard to stop."

Since 1983, agents of the state Department of Public Safety have seized \$164 million in drugs from illegal labs. Agents predicted the seizure of 100 labs

in Texas alone in 1985, compared to 139 seized nationwide the previous year.

A rudimentary lab, officials say, can be set up for \$1,000 to \$2,000. A pound of pure speed sells on the wholesale level for about \$20,000.

The real profit, however, is in retail sales. When cut with baby laxative or mill sugar, the drug brings a street value of \$100 to \$125 a gram, or about \$56,000 for a pound.

With the advent of stronger enforcement in rural counties, police say, the drug manufacturers are moving back into Texas cities. "Our biggest problem is that they're coming into town," said Lieut. Don Wilson, head of the San Antonio police narcotics division.

San Antonio police seized 35 pounds of speed and arrested 20 people in 1984, Wilson said. During the first 11 months of 1985, police reportedly seized 542 pounds of the drug and made 205 arrests.

According to Drug Enforcement Administration special agent Joe Toft, head of the agency's San Antonio division, a loose manufacturing and trafficking network operates in the state, running from San Antonio to Austin to Houston in the south and Dallas, Fort Worth and locations in East Texas to the north.

## Phila. FOP sizzles as Goode taps 'outsider' as commissioner

As had been speculated, Philadelphia Mayor W. Wilson Goode has reached beyond the ranks of the city's police department to appoint a police commissioner, and in so doing has drawn sharp criticism from the the local Fraternal Order of Police.

Goode's appointment of former Secret Service agent Kevin M. Tucker to the post was called a "slap in the face to every police officer in Philadelphia" by FOP president Robert S. Hurst. The FOP chief called the appointment "cosmetic and superficial" and warned that Goode had made a "big mistake."

Over the past few years, the Philadelphia Police Department has suffered blows to its reputation with the disclosure of systemic graft and corruption up to the highest ranks and the mismanagement of the confronta-

tion with the radical group Move, which turned into one of the worst episodes in law enforcement history.

Tucker, who retired from the Secret Service last June after seven years as head of the agency's Philadelphia office, has vowed to be relentless in rooting out corruption. Goode said he considered the cleansing and reorganization of the police department to be the biggest task remaining in the last two years of his four-year term as mayor.

The FOP, however, has expressed skepticism about the ability of an outsider to fight police corruption. Hurst maintained that Tucker "isn't going to make a dent" in the corruption problem.

Hurst went on to note that the last time an outsider was brought in to fight police corruption was in

1928, when a retired Marine Corps general was named police commissioner. He lasted eight months, and since that time the police commissioner has always come from the ranks.

The union had favored the permanent appointment of Robert Armstrong, a police veteran who has been serving as interim commissioner. Armstrong was one of 150 people said to have sought the post. The new commissioner said he hoped Armstrong would remain with the department.

Tucker has been described by Secret Service colleagues as being "tough but fair." A former patrolman in the Rahway, N.J., Police Department, he joined the Secret Service in 1965 after graduating from Kean College in Union, N.J. He has served with the agency in Newark, New York, Washington and Philadelphia.

## 'Cop-killer' ammo bill passes in House following compromise

After a long and arduous legislative battle, sponsors of the bill to ban the sale, manufacture and importation of armor-piercing "cop-killer" bullets have worked out a compromise that allowed the bill to win approval in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 400 to 21.

A Senate version of the bill may reach the floor of the upper house as early as this month, with Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kans.) having promised swift action on the matter. However, the current Senate version of the bill, sponsored by Republican Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, would exclude a ban on the sale of armor-

piercing bullets currently on dealers' shelves.

Lobbyists for the National Rifle Association said during the House debate that they preferred the Senate version of the bill. They agreed to remain neutral on the House legislation, however,

after sponsors agreed to penalize only those dealers who willfully sold current stocks of the ammunition. Dealers violating the law would stand to lose their licenses, but no criminal penalties would be invoked.

The modification of the House bill would protect dealers who may possess the bullets in

unlabeled boxes, according to NRA spokesman Dave Warner.

Warner said that there are not a great many rounds of the armor-piercing ammunition still on dealers' shelves, although the co-sponsor of the House bill, Rep. William J. Hughes (D-N.J.), claimed that there were several million rounds on the shelves.

The manufacture and importation of the bullets have already been prohibited by a voluntary agreement among the Treasury Department, manufacturers and importers. The House bill defines armor-piercing bullets as those made from tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper and uranium.

# People and Places

## Exploring Seattle

Over the next year, the leadership reins for more than 42,000 Law Enforcement Explorers in this country will be in the hands of 17-year-old Richard T. Ryals of South Daytona, Fla.

Ryals was chosen as national youth chairman of the organization by a committee of law enforcement professionals from across the country.

Ryals and his two sisters are all members of Post 400, which is organized by the Volusia County Sheriff's Department in Daytona Beach. Their father is a member of the sheriff's department.

The chairman of the national Law Enforcement Exploring Committee hailed Ryals' selection as youth chairman. "He has the background to make a valuable contribution to this program," said Chief Howard L. Itunyon of Passaic Township, N.J.

Ryals will be involved in planning the 1986 National Law Enforcement Explorer Conference, to be held July 14-19 at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Ryals will also represent Law Enforcement Explorers at the meetings of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Sheriffs' Association.

He recently took part in the first National Law Enforcement Explorer Academy sponsored by the Exploring Division of the Boy Scouts of America in cooperation with several federal law enforcement agencies.

For the conference in Seattle, Ryals will be working alongside Stephen Higgins, the director of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, in planning the program for more than 2,000 participants expected to attend from around the country. Higgins is the 1986 conference chairman.

## Back in the saddle

To paraphrase a New Year's adage, in with the new and in with the old.

The new and the old in this case are both represented by Bridgeport, Conn., Police Superintendent Joseph A. Walsh,

who has had all his powers restored to him by the city's new Mayor, Thomas W. Buccell.

Under former Mayor Leonard S. Paoletta, the 89-year-old Walsh had been relegated to a small office near the ladies' room at police headquarters. Paoletta had stripped Walsh of virtually all administrative authority, rendering the once powerful leader of the department ineffectual. At one time, Walsh had to have written permission from Paoletta to take a day off.

With the reinstatement of his authority, Walsh's first show of strength was to dismantle the department's anti-crime unit and transferring its 14 members to the patrol division.

Paoletta had established the unit to do primarily investigative work. Walsh maintained that the unit usurped the duties of the force's detectives, thus violating the city's police union contract.

Mayor Buccell intends to heel up the department's patrol division and has recommended that the 14 former anticrime officers be used to establish more foot patrols.

As one of his campaign promises, the newly elected Mayor had promised to restore power to Walsh, whom Paoletta tried to force into retirement in 1983. Walsh's job, if not his authority, was saved by a state judge after prolonged litigation.

## Disarming party

What started out as just another teen-age bash while the parents were out of town turned into an embarrassing and potentially dangerous situation for Bel Air, Md., Police Chief Thomas P. Broumel.

When Broumel returned home recently from a five-day conference in Ocean City, he discovered his service revolver was missing.

Broumel said he had left his gun and holster in their usual spot on a kitchen shelf when he left for the conference. When the conference ended, he was joined in Ocean City by his wife and 12-year-old son.

His 18-year-old daughter stayed at home and planned a party. As often happens in such cases, one person invited another and in the end there were 50 to 60 people in the Broumels' house.

The next morning the revolver was missing.

## What They Are Saying

"Cops are concerned about AIDS. When you get AIDS, you die; none of us are ready for that."

Newark, N.J., Police Director Charles Knox, on the growing menace to policing posed by the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). (1:1)

## Of church, state and unionism

Although Nashua, N.H., Police Officer Fred Williams is a faithful Sunday church-goer, his department is complaining that he has broken a commandment: "Thou shalt not be inside a public place during thy 20-minute lunch break."

Williams believes that by attending the First Church of Nashua on his lunch break during a Sunday tour of duty he is showing that he is an involved member of the community and is setting a good example for a public inundated by violent television portrayals of police.

His superiors, however, believe that Williams should be more accessible during his break time. The New Hampshire Labor Relations Board has been asked to decide whether Williams has actually broken department rules or is being harassed for his union activities, as he claims.

The 25-year-old Williams maintains that he is being singled out because of his activity in Local 464 of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, a union he helped form last year. He has filed an unfair labor practice charge

against the department.

According to Williams, he spends his breaks in the back of the church with his police radio on low. When he was called out on an emergency, he said, he had no trouble responding.

Chief William Quigley, however, has responded that being available does not mean simply having your radio on — it means being where someone can find you quickly, which might not be possible in church.

"The rule says during your eight-hour tour of duty, you're on all eight hours," said City Attorney Steven Bolton. "You have a 20-minute period to take a meal. Other than that, you're not allowed to enter a public place other than for police purposes."

Other officers claim, however, that there has never been a problem with doing things other than eating during a meal break. Bill Barlow, a five-year-veteran, said he once spent his break at his child's birthday party in a local park. Some officers said they visit

their wives or watch their children play in parks, but added that they always keep their radios on.

According to Gerald Aranberg, executive director of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, the dispute involves church and state issues. He stressed that it is very important for the state to avoid getting mixed up in church activities.

Quigley dismissed that assessment, however, saying the issue boils down to a question of rules.

Union lawyer Harry Dougherty believes the action against Williams is "punitive and based on union activity."

Dougherty said Williams is being harassed to discourage other officers from becoming active in the union. Officer Scott Childa said that he was fired the day after he was elected union vice president last January. He was charged with violating several rules but the Labor Relations Board ordered him reinstated. The city appealed and lost, but is appealing again.

The theft was reported to the Bel Air Police Department, but since the chief lives just outside of town the sheriff's department was called in.

According to Broumel, the sheriff has someone on the case virtually full time. Almost all of the partygoers have been questioned and some have been asked to take polygraph tests.

"Yeah, I'm a little red-faced," said Broumel, who has had to take some collegial ribbing about the incident.

Broumel said he is more interested in getting the gun back than in prosecuting, especially if the gun is returned anonymously.

In the meantime, he says, "No more parties."

## Details, details

Some men make model trains, others model ships. Former insurance salesman and piano maker Don Eppinette has found his niche making scale models of crime scenes to aid nervous witnesses in court or jog their memories.

Eppinette charges between \$500 and \$1,000 for a detailed, accurate, three-dimensional rendering of the scene of a crime, which might include such minutiae as a two-inch soda machine outside a gas station and blood on a barred window.

"In 14 years and in 17 states, I've only been in seven losing

cases," he notes proudly.

Some attorneys believe that Eppinette's models will win their cases. "On the other hand," he adds wryly, "If an attorney does win, it's because of his brilliance, not my model."

Eppinette builds 12 to 25 such models a year, and opposition attorneys routinely scrutinize his models for distortions, he said. His models have included one of the bank lobby for Patricia Hearst's 1975 robbery trial in California.

His first courtroom model was built in the 1970's after an attorney learned of Eppinette's knack for the finely detailed work. Two men had died in a fire at a Humble Oil service station in Arkansas, and their survivors sued the company for negligence.

Eppinette's model, complete with the soda machine and blood-stained windows, demonstrated conclusively that the men had been trapped inside during the explosion because there was no knob on the door.

Most of Eppinette's handiwork is used for civil cases, partly because attorneys have more money and more time to prepare their cases.

In one criminal case, however, Eppinette's model forced Janice Bussey to confess to murdering her neighbor Doris Jean Coston. Bussey claimed she had found Coston's body after a burglary. Bussey's lawyer had requested a model of Coston's home, including the bullet holes in the walls.

After Bussey saw Eppinette's

rendering, which did not jibe with her story, she confessed.

Eppinette is now working on a model to show how a sewer worker's spine was crushed when a ditch caved in. The plaintiff, who is now a paraplegic, is seeking \$3 million in damages.

As far as he knows, Eppinette is one of only three trial-model builders in the country who is qualified in video, photography and landscape architecture.

## Law Enforcement News

Publisher . . . . . John Collins  
Editor . . . . . Peter Dodenhoff  
Operations . . . . . Marie Rosen  
Staff Writer . . . . . Jannifer Nislen  
Contributing Writers: Orkney P. Burden,  
Jonah Triebwasser

State Correspondents: John Angell, Alaska; Gerald Fare, Casage Folkens, Tom Gatchell, Joel Henderson, Ivar Paul, California; Walt Francis, Phillip Mammone, Hal Ness, Colorado; Martin Murphy, Florida; John Gendall, Georgia; Matt Casey, Thomas Faxon, Alan G. Hrocek, Ron Van Houtte, Illinois; Larry McCarr, David Rathbone, Indiana; Daniel P. Keller, William S. Carcena, Kentucky; Joseph Bunce Jr., Maryland; Anne Adams, James Lane, Massachusetts; Kenneth Griffin, Michigan; Robert Showkey, Missouri; Kenneth Buvasov, Nebraska; Hugh J.H. Casside, New York; Martin Schwartz, Charles Walker, Ohio; William Parker, Oklahoma; Jack Dowling, Robert Kitzbauer, Pennsylvania; William J. Mathews, Larry McLaughlin, South Carolina; Michael Brownell, Tennessee; Steven Enger, Texas; Del Mortensen, Utah; Daniel Stephens, Virginia; Larry Fehr, Washington; Dan King, Wisconsin.

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly, once monthly during July and August by L.E.N. Inc. in conjunction with John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (12 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Telephone: 212/214-9592. 2516 ISSN 0364-1724

# Police seek more insights into AIDS threat

Continued from Page 1

According to a CDC spokeswoman, there are no documented instances of Hepatitis B virus being contracted through mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, and "Hepatitis B is much more transmissible than AIDS." Although CDC will soon be issuing AIDS-related guidelines for correctional institutions, no such guidelines have yet been established for the officer on the street.

The Baltimore County Police Department is among those that have issued plastic masks for administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Although the use of masks is not mandatory, the equipment was issued in conjunction with a safety bulletin put out by the department.

Officer Boh Bianconi, Baltimore County's safety officer and the author of the safety bulletin, said he took his cues in developing the bulletin from the CDC guidelines for first-responder medical care units, which includes police and firefighters. The guidelines include the use of disposable resuscitation bags or airway equipment, which should be used once and then either thrown away or thoroughly disinfected. The same rules apply for gloves, which first-responders are advised to use when handling bodily fluids such as blood, saliva or semen.

## Information, please

The medical information surrounding AIDS has been "sketchy" up to this point, said Bianconi, with different precautions outlined for different occupations. "You hear this story one day, you hear that story another day," echoed Newark's Charles Knox. "I remember initially with AIDS, if you were Haitian there was a possibility, but that's been dispelled. Now I've heard it can be transmitted through tears. I've heard it can be transmitted through saliva and then what makes it even more significant is if you're heterosexual and you're married to a bisexual, there's a possibility you could get all screwed up."

Chief Lee Brown of Houston said that, as is often the case, information and rumors that might not be true are talked about and passed on among police officers and others. "I want to put to our people just the basic facts about AIDS, what it means for the officer, what is responsible and what is irresponsible. It's transmitted different ways, but what are the facts?"

The facts, so far, are these: heterosexuals and those who are neither intravenous drug users nor hemophiliacs who require blood transfusions stand less than one chance in a million of contracting the disease. Although no one knows for sure just how many AIDS victims and carriers there are in the country, health officials estimate that 500,000 to 1 million people have been infected with the AIDS

virus. Out of those, 100,000 to 150,000 have shown signs that could lead to the later development of AIDS, with five to 30 percent of that group developing AIDS some time within the next five to seven years.

## Addicts started epidemic

The disease was first diagnosed in male homosexuals, although scientists now believe that intravenous drug users began the epidemic. According to Harvard scientist Dr. William A. Haseltine, an AIDS researcher with the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute at Harvard, "It was the druggies, not the gays, who started it."

Today, Haseltine said, 60 percent to 80 percent of all drug abusers in New York City carry the AIDS antibody. In 1979, Haseltine obtained blood samples from intravenous drug users, which were tested for the AIDS virus. The results — 30 percent tested positive — indicated that by 1979 one-third of New York City's drug addicts had been infected by the AIDS virus, Haseltine said.

Understandably, myths have sprung up frequently about the virus in wake of its devastating effect. Baltimore County's Officer Bianconi said he took great pains to dispel some of those myths in his safety bulletin. "We're talking about casual contact and the kinds of things that have been going around the newspapers, like shaking hands and the mosquito question. If you have casual contact you are not going to spread the disease."

The Baltimore County department's safety bulletin is just one of the ways in which law enforcement agencies across the country are trying to get a handle on the fear of AIDS. "I just think that everybody's in a situation where they really don't know what's going on with this thing," said Newark's Knox. Law enforcement should direct its efforts toward better education of the troops, he added. "You bring people in who are so-called experts in the area. They have to be specific about what they know and specific about the possible ways you can contract it."

## Don't kiss a knuckle

Knox adheres to the common-sense method of cautioning his force. "We haven't really adopted any kind of philosophy of hysteria, we just try to proceed with caution as we go about performing our duties," he said. "You cannot adopt the policy that every junkie you arrest has AIDS. You just can't do that."

Knox added that his officers wear surgical gloves if they are likely to come into contact with a drug addict's needles. "But even if you arrest a junkie and they're intravenous users," he noted, "unless you've been kissing them or having sexual intercourse with them there hasn't been anything to verify that if he breathes on you, you're going to get AIDS."

According to Chief Brown, the

Houston Police Department has no existing list of precautions for officers — "just common sense." The department is in the process of developing a formal training program, Brown said. "What we're doing is developing the factual information about it for people in our in-service training program. I don't have the final product yet, but I do see a need in law enforcement to do this."

The San Francisco County Sheriff's Department has taken to using "Breath-Easy" devices when administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation (see interview, page 9). "We obviously want to provide people with a protective device for that situation," said Sheriff Michael Hennessey. "We have had inquiries about the need for rubber gloves, masks and things like that, but many experts here say there's no medical indication for it."

Although the methods may vary from agency to agency, all practitioners seem to agree that a sound program of training and education about AIDS is essential for law enforcers. According to Baltimore County's Chief Behan, his department is trying to stay abreast of the latest information from the medical profession. "We've issued a bulletin to our people to give them as much information as is available today. We must continue to monitor that and change it as we learn more."

In Newark, Knox has enlisted the help of the city's Personnel Department, which provides workshops for city employees and disseminates information to the heads of the various police units. The unit heads, in turn, filter the information down to the troops. But, Knox said, "I don't care how much you disseminate. There are always doubting Thomases who are very, very suspect of everything."

## Free needles?

Early last year, the New York City health commissioner proposed the free distribution of needles to drug addicts in the city. According to the city's criminal justice coordinator, Kenneth Conboy, the proposal was unanimously vetoed by eight prosecutors including the city's five district attorneys, two U.S. Attorneys and a special prosecutor. "They were opposed to it," Conboy said, "on the grounds that, number one, the difficulty of breaking the psychology of habitual drug users with respect to the use of shared needles, and number two, it was not entirely clear whether the approval of the distribution of needles would actually encourage heroin abuse."

Conboy went on to note that the number of needles necessary to satisfy the needs of the city's 200,000 addicts shooting drugs every day or every other day would run into the billions.

According to John Bellizzi, the executive director of the International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association, drug addicts are beginning to police them-

selves. "They don't want to get AIDS," he observed. "They're being careful and that's a plus."

Bellizzi noted that in his entire experience he's never had occasion to be close enough to a needle to be pinched or pricked by it. "I don't see that as a problem, but there's always a possibility," he said.

## Organizations failing short

The possibility of infection, however, is seen as a very genuine one by those law enforcement practitioners and observers who would like to see more attention given to AIDS by the major criminal justice and police organizations. Sheriff Hennessey has charged that such organizations as the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) and the American Correctional Association (ACA) have thus far failed to address the issue.

Said Hennessey, "I went to the American Correctional Association conference in New York last August — a four-day conference with probably upwards of 120 seminars — and I didn't see a single seminar dealing with the topic of AIDS."

William Summers, a supervising attorney with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, maintains that commenting on AIDS at this point is premature. "It would be like commenting the afternoon of the Philadelphia fire-bombing. I just don't think you could really do it until you know all the facts."

## Incidents dramatize cops' fear of killer disease

Continued from Page 1

Richards starting fighting with the officers and an officer struggling with him then asked a citizen to witness Richards' assault. During the assault, Richards started spitting on the officers and telling them he had AIDS and he was going to kill them all, Lazar said.

"It was based upon those subsequent actions and actions in the holding cell that the charges were authorized," he said. Once in the holding cell, Richards continued to spit at anyone who came near him, preventing jail authorities from talking to him or obtaining fingerprints.

He was arraigned by telephone on the charge of assault with attempt to murder and released on a \$10,000 personal recognizance bond. While lodged at the Onondaga County Jail, Richards was kept in isolation and fed with utensils that were later destroyed. Doctors say Richards is not considered to have AIDS because his immune system has not yet broken down, but he does carry the AIDS virus.

According to Lazar, the county prosecutor's office is in the process of filing a motion asking the court to allow them to draw some of Richards' blood so his infection

The IUPA's Kliesmet called on police union leaders to pressure administrators to include a segment on AIDS in police academy training programs. "We're highlighting to our leaders what the problems are and how minimal they really are," Kliesmet said, adding that he is not trying to minimize the issue but rather is trying to inform officers that in an emergency situation, they don't really have to much to worry about unless they ingest the virus.

"There's a great deal of concern in handling these people and I felt that pressure three months ago," Kliesmet said. "I got a number of communications from our local presidents asking what we were doing about it and saying that we better do something."

## Not a law enforcement problem

L. Cary Bittick, executive director of the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), said he sees AIDS as a community problem and not as a law enforcement or corrections problem. "It is a problem for law enforcement and for corrections," he said. "We have attended three meetings with the CDC and are attempting to find out what the medical community knows. We're going to disseminate all the information that we can obtain on the disease. It would be up to the sheriff to develop his own policy."

With some estimating that it may be five to ten years before a

Continued on Page 6

can be proven, a subsequent

The Houston Police Department has also felt the pressure of dealing with a threatening AIDS offender as well. As recalled by Officer Tommy Britt, president of the Houston Police Patrolman's Union (HPPU), an AIDS victim who had been arrested several times for male prostitution made it known that when he got out of the hospital, he was going to spread the disease.

"You got a guy who has AIDS and is dying from it making the claim that he is going to spread it — it was panic city down here," Britt said.

A police officer was assigned to follow the victim around, Britt said. Although the individual was never arrested, he was monitored for about a week. "It really became almost a media circus," Britt said. "They had cameramen chasing the police who were chasing the suspect. It had a carnival atmosphere about it and it was kind of sad."

While Britt conceded that the victim was wrong to have made the threats, he said the episode made the department look "foolish."

Continued on Page 6

# Prisons face unique problems in AIDS control

Continued from Page 1

San Francisco County has dealt with at least three dozen AIDS victims at his county jail. Hennessey uses a sophisticated inmate classification system to separate "predators from the vulnerable" as well as control the threat of AIDS.

For some, the issue of medical confidentiality poses a host of questions as to liability and the responsibility of an administrator toward his subordinates. According to L. Cary Bittick of the National Sheriffs' Association, law enforcement and corrections personnel come into contact with members of the high-risk AIDS groups more often than the average citizen. "Do you tell the arresting officer, the transporting officer and the corrections officer that a person has AIDS or an AIDS-related virus? If you do that, I think you are divulging a person's medical history. If you don't, what liability do you assume as an administrator?"

So far, according to Hennessey, liability for jails has not been a problem. "If jails and prisons are doing medical screenings and they're taking good-faith opportunities to adequately supervise, the liability is minimal."

However, Bittick maintains

that the incubation period for AIDS could present a problem in terms of screening. "You still have an eight- to twelve-week incubation period so a person might not show [infection] when they're receiving screening and might develop it when they're in there." Than, Bittick said, they [inmates] could say that they've developed the disease while in the facility. "It's looks to me like an argument against giving the test," he said.

The other problem Bittick sees in giving the test is what to do with the results. Since there is neither a treatment nor a cure for AIDS, the only recourse would be to isolate the ill inmate. "In corrections you would isolate those who are known as a threat to the security of the institution," Bittick said. "If I had an AIDS-related disease [victim], I think I would have to isolate him because if the other prisoners found out, there's a good possibility they might assault him."

But, he continued, "You can't segregate a prisoner with a 0-positive [test result] unless you have the space to segregate or isolate them. Is the community going to take on the financial responsibility to isolate all those people?"

While Bittick questions the idea of testing, Klein believes that all inmates should be tested for the AIDS virus. "At this point, I would say that medical examinations for those who enter the system should be mandatory at every level. It's expensive but it's got to be done."

According to Klein, officials at the Nassau County Jail in New York are trying to educate inmates about sexual practices. "Whether they're going to make available contraceptives for their homosexual practices, I don't know," she said.

In California at least, the problem with giving out condoms in jail is that it would be an acknowledgment that a felony is taking place, according to Sheriff Hennessey. In that state, sexual practices within a penal institution are considered a felony.



In this 1983 photo, Connie Osgood, head nurse at Boston's Charlee Street Jail, shows a pamphlet on AIDS that was distributed to inmates at the facility. Sheriff Dennis Kearney also implemented a screening program at the jail to detect the AIDS virus.

Wide World Photo

Although Hennessey's medical staff suggested the idea to him, he had to refuse on legal grounds.

Education for inmates and prison guards seems to be the answer at this stage. The NSA's Bittick believes that education will "calm some of the hysteria down." And, echoed Bob Barrington, editor of the correctional newsletter "Keeper's Voice," the big concern of correctional officers is to get better information. "Education, I think, is a matter of the administration of the medical profession being credible to corrections officers when they advise them about how difficult it is to catch this disease," he said. "I

think corrections officers are entitled to have this subject covered in training."

Klein supports the establishment of a Federal task force to gather data on the disease with respect to prisons. She also said the AMA should be involved in establishing guidelines. Currently, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control is in the process of establishing guidelines for correctional institutions. The National Institute of Justice is conducting a study as well, which will explore such topics as screening, segregation of staff, liability and the assignment of staff to work with AIDS-infected inmates. "Essen-

tially, what could correctional people do, working with health people, to control the communicable disease," said an NIJ spokesman.

"The problem is there," said Klein. "Should they [AIDS offenders] be sent to regular health facilities? Should we somehow relax the security procedures for someone we know is going to die? The numbers are growing; it's not lying dormant. We're frightened and we're hiding the problem."

## AIDS:

### Facts and figures

**The Odds:** If you are a heterosexual, if you don't use drugs intravenously or have sex with people who do, if you are not a hemophiliac who requires blood transfusions, your chances of contracting AIDS are less than one in a million. This compares to odds of 1 in 600,000 of being struck by lightning; 1 in 10,000 of being murdered; 1 in 5,000 of being killed in a car accident.

**Who Has AIDS?** As many as one million people in the United States may have been infected with the virus. There were 15,403 documented cases of AIDS as of December 9. New York leads the nation with 5,344 reported cases, followed by California with 3,553, Florida with 1,057 and New Jersey with 916.

**Where to learn more.** More information about AIDS is available from the National AIDS Hot Line, 800-342-AIDS; the AIDS Task Force Hot Line, 800-266-8041, or the AIDS Resource Center, 212-206-1414.

## Incidents dramatize extent of fear

Continued from Page 5

"The police department was put between a rock and a hard place," Britt said. "They were told to do something when they really didn't have any authority to do anything except follow him."

According to San Antonio District Attorney Sam Millsap, Texas has a communicable disease and control act. If a person is found to be a carrier of a communicable disease, in this case AIDS, the failure to submit to certain provisions in the act could result in a felony charge. The health director can invoke the statute by sending a letter of notice to a disease carrier, which must be hand-delivered, informing that person that he is not permitted to engage in sexual intercourse with anyone other than a fellow carrier or victim, and is forbidden to share needles or to donate blood.

Millsap said he has not yet been confronted with a situation in which a decision to prosecute had to be made.

There have also been reports from both Atlanta and San Francisco of possible AIDS contamination of law enforcement equipment and personnel. In San Francisco, an officer was reportedly bitten by an AIDS victim, while the Atlanta Police Bureau was said to have had one of its patrol cars contaminated by the blood of an AIDS victim.

## Education needed to combat AIDS

Continued from Page 5

cure for AIDS is found — if one is ever found — Bittick believes that a long-term educational program for responding officers is essential. "We're talking about a new generation of people," he said.

Dr. Marta Arias-Klein, a member of the Criminal Justice Department at Nassau Community College in New York, charged that not one national organization in criminal justice has allotted AIDS the attention she believes it deserves.

"We do not have 100 percent clear evidence of how AIDS is transmitted," she observed. "According to the CDC, it is basically

bisexual and homosexual men and those who share needles when they shoot drugs. In New York City, it is estimated that there are 100,000 drug addicts who may be carrying the virus. If I were a police officer, I would be concerned about that.

"There is no one who has really addressed the problem," she maintained. "Everyone is trying to cover this up because it's an additional hassle for the American population and we do not want to face it. I am convinced of that. There would be a great deal of panic."

There are those law enforcement professionals, however, who do not see AIDS as an issue that

should be addressed by police organizations. "I'm not sure it is a law enforcement issue," said Houston's Chief Brown, "therefore, there is no reason for IACP to address it as such. I think too often we try to make societal issues law enforcement issues. I think it's a medical issue. We've tried to make alcohol a law enforcement issue when in fact, it's a medical issue."

In Behan's opinion, AIDS is a national issue which greatly involves law enforcement because of the profession's dedication to service. "I don't know if it's been raised to the national attention the way it ought to be. I don't

think they're ignoring it, I think all departments are concerned. But at this moment, without knowing what's on the minds of the national organizations, I'd say they're examining the problem and the issue and deciding what to do and what position they should take," he said.

"This is a new phenomenon as we've had new phenomena throughout history," he continued. "Police, as always in this free society, have been called upon to deal with it. You'll see as we go along, it will be raised as an issue. What's happening with AIDS now is confusion."

# Florida cities fight black-on-black crime

A promising campaign to combat black-on-black crime is under way in Florida. There the Urban



**Burden's Beat**

Ordway P. Burden

Leagues in the six largest cities are striving to heighten black awareness of the problem and to develop strategies to fight crime within their communities. The campaign may become a model that can be used in other states and cities.

The fact that blacks are much more likely than whites to be victims of crime (as well as to commit crimes) was first noted several years ago by Ebony magazine. The picture hasn't changed in recent years. The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that in 1984, black households across the nation were twice as likely as white households to have suffered a robbery, rape or motor vehicle theft, and slightly more likely to have been victims of assault, burglary or larceny. Adult black males were eight times more likely to be in prison than white males. In Florida, where 14 percent of the population is black, the statistics are equally bleak

from a black perspective. The 1983 Uniform Crime Reports showed that Florida's blacks were victims of one-third of all rapes and assaults and 40 percent of all murders.

With funding from the state and cooperation from police agencies, the Urban League aims to change that picture. Each of the six local Urban League affiliates has formed a task force of black community leaders to plan strategies for increasing blacks' awareness of the problem and mobilizing them to fight it. Each has also hired a crime-prevention specialist to coordinate the effort. "We're going to educate the people about the horrible statistics of black-on-black crime," vowed the Rev. Ernest Ferrell, president of the Tallahassee Urban League.

In Tallahassee, three predominantly black areas are being targeted by the program. Community leaders from each area and the 30 members of the city's task force began five weeks of training last month to prepare them to conduct crime-prevention workshops and organize crime watches in their own communities. "The training will include human relations skills, leadership skills, team building activities and crime-prevention techniques, including the neighborhood watch concept," said Erma Dossie, the statewide coordinator of the Black-on-Black Crime Prevention Program.

"The biggest problem we have

is motivating people to get involved," Dossie said. The key to motivating ordinary citizens will be the leadership provided by the program's task force, she surmised.

Dossie said all the law-enforcement agencies in Tallahassee — including the city police, the Leon County Sheriff's Department, the Florida State University police and the state Department of Law Enforcement and Department of Parole and Corrections — are working with the Tallahassee Urban League on the program. And, she noted, "They're doing a marvelous job."

Police officers conduct the crime-prevention training sessions for the program. Police cooperation is essential, Dossie said, because one of the aims of the program is to foster better relations with law-enforcement agencies. "We feel that has been a problem in the past," she added.

The Urban Leagues of Miami, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Orlando and Jacksonville are running programs similar to Tallahassee's, although each is tailored to the needs of the respective community. In each city the outcomes are expected to include some variation of the crime-watch idea, Operation ID, home-security surveys, presentations in schools, speakers bureaus, community forums and related activities. Public service announcements on TV and radio are already being used to raise awareness of the fight against black-on-black

crime.

The Black-on-Black Crime Prevention Program was launched in July 1984 with initial funding of \$185,000 from the Florida Legislature. For 1985 the grant was increased to \$215,000. The state funds are used to employ coordinators and buy program materials, and all other costs are borne by the local Urban Leagues. "We're very pleased with the results so far," said Suele Oaines, assistant director of the state Attorney General's "Help Stop Crime!" office, which is monitoring the program. Eventually each city will be asked to evaluate its program. "Some have already indicated that their success will be measured by the number of reported crimes," Oaines said.

State Coordinator Dossie said the Urban League plans to compile the results of its programs in Florida into a booklet that could be used elsewhere. "That's why we're working with six different cities, with different people and environments," she explained. "Hopefully the booklet could be used as a tool in reducing black-on-black crime in other states and any city."

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

## British police may get new teeth to handle demonstrations, riots

The Government of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has proposed legislation that would give police new powers in dealing with strikers, demonstrators, rioters, racists and those who use "threatening" language to inspire fear.

The Public Order Bill, which is expected to be debated in the House of Commons early this year, represents changes in law that have been considered for months and even years, according to Home Secretary Douglas Hurd.

"It's clearly not a hurried response to the disorders of a couple of months ago," Hurd said, referring to the recent racial violence in London, Birmingham and Liverpool.

Critics have charged that the bill will be used to intimidate strikers and demonstrators outside the South African Embassy, as well as to put restrictions on demonstrations and meetings.

Hurd acknowledged that the expanded police powers could be seen as a curtailment of civil rights, although he noted that the courts will be able to review police orders.

"It shifts the balance a bit in favor of the ordinary citizen who is not a demonstrator, against the ordinary citizen who is," Hurd said. Although the bill could quash the rights of some to a certain extent, he said, the criteria for exercise of the proposed new powers are "quite strict."

The Public Order Bill requires organizers to give police a week's notice if they are planning a march. While the police already have the power to ban marches on the basis of potential violence, the bill would allow police to set limits on the number of participants, and the duration and the location of the march if they feel it may be disruptive or intimidating to citizens.

The bill also proposes the creation of a new category of offense,

"disorderly conduct," which would be added to the existing charges of riot, violent disorder and "effray," which is the use or threat of violence. Disorderly conduct would cover raucous yet non-violent behavior that is distressing to others. The bill would also make it a crime to possess or distribute materials or pictures inciting racial hatred.

In response to recurring violence at soccer games, sweeping powers would be given to the courts to prohibit any fan convicted of an offense at a game from attending other games, for a period of any duration, including life. The "hooligan" will be photographed so police will be able to enforce the ban.

Sarah Spencer, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, voiced fears that the bill would give police the power to penalize antisocial behavior of a sort "that should not be criminalized."

Under the bill, she maintained, a policeman's testimony would be sufficient for conviction on a disorderly charge.

The civil liberties group is also concerned about the proposed restrictions on demonstrations and meetings, Spencer said. However, the organization is said to support the ban on racist materials.

"Unlike the American Civil Liberties Union," Spencer said, "we feel that freedom of speech is not an absolute."

**New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences**

**Polygraph Training Course**

Day and Evening Courses.

For information, call:

John Fitzgerald,

(212) 344-2626.

## Flashback



## 1942: Retiring

Members of the Paducah, Ky., Police Department, including the 360-pound Chief William E. Bryant, patrol the city by bicycle as part of a tire-conservation effort. The bicycles were recovered and reconditioned by the department. From left to right, above, are: Patrolman Andy Almy, Chief Bryant, Patrolmen Joe Oreen, Allard Hardy and George Gasser.

Wide World Photo

**Arias-Klein:**

## The challenge of AIDS in a free society

By Marta Arias-Klein

"Anyone... can see the potential for this disease [AIDS] being much worse than anything mankind has seen before."

— Dr. Ward Cates  
U.S. Centers for Disease Control

Worry over Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has spread throughout this nation and beyond. Its etiology and cure are still unknown. Cities such as New York and San Francisco, well known for their large gay populations, are diligently engaged in research to identify the causes and to create a machinery that will alleviate the burden of this 20th-century plague.

Community resources are being expanded and utilized to their maximum; new policies are being devised by the Government; research is under way; awareness is increasing. Nevertheless, the panic has spread to communities, schools, places of employment, even to police departments (according to news reports, a police officer assigned to the 28th Precinct in New York City died of AIDS recently).

The impact of AIDS on the criminal justice system has devastating proportions, and every stage of offender processing through the system is affected.

Even as French and American scientists race to find clues that might lead to a cure for AIDS — so far to no avail —

very little has been said regarding AIDS and the offender population. A recent television commentary about AIDS in New York City estimated that approximately 200,000 drug addicts in New York City share needles; about half of them are believed to be carrying the deadly virus. The period of incubation for the disease may be as much as five years, and thus before the turn of the century the population of New York City could face an almost total contamination, eventually leading to death.

It is also known that the greatest numbers of AIDS victims in this country

are gay or bisexual men. A significant number of women, however, have contracted AIDS, and a much larger number may have the virus, or the disease may not have been detected yet. Information published in June 1984 by the San Francisco AIDS Foundation estimated that 340 women in the United States had AIDS. The greatest number of female

Continued on Page 12

Dr. Marta Arias-Klein is with the Department of Criminal Justice at Nassau Community College in Garden City, N.Y.

### Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

#### Stop AIDS hysteria stirred by false fears

"John Richards was charged last week in Flint, Mich., with trying to murder four policemen. His alleged crime — punishable by life in prison — was spitting on them. Richards, 28, has been exposed to the deadly AIDS virus, which means he is a carrier. But since there's no evidence that any of the 16,403 cases of AIDS in the USA has been transmitted by saliva, the charge of assault with intent to kill is overkill. AIDS is a hard disease to catch. It is transmitted by sex and by drug abusers sharing infected needles. Mothers with AIDS can pass it to their babies. And that's it. In fact, if you are heterosexual, if you don't shoot illicit drugs or have sex with people who do, and if you are not a hemophiliac, your chance of contracting AIDS is less than one in a million. That's a 40 percent less than your chance of being struck by lightning. It just doesn't make sense to panic. The proper response is to learn all you can and act rationally. The answer is to calm down. Listen. Learn."

— USA Today  
December 13, 1985

#### Getting a grip on the police

"Philadelphia's city government has agreed to pay \$45,000 to Hispanic residents of the Spring Garden neighborhood who were rousted from their homes, browbeaten and held incommunicado by police after an officer was shot to death last May. The city has also agreed to pay \$65,000 to a South Jersey man who was attacked and mauled last New Year's Day by two Police Department K-9 dogs. That's more than \$100,000 in two weeks to underscore a lesson that the Philadelphia Police Department is learning at the taxpayers' expense. The lesson is not that difficult. It is that police must respect civil rights. The costs of raising the Police Department to nationally recognized professional standards of crime prevention and integrity are going to be high. But the costs of continuing this way are intolerable. There is an entire way of doing police business that has to change. Commanders or officers who can't come to grips with that necessity — and the urgency of it — had best get jobs somewhere else, preferably where they can't hurt anyone."

— The Philadelphia Inquirer  
December 6, 1985

#### Young criminal elite

"A growing fear that courts are too soft on juveniles is getting some heavy ammunition. A new study by the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shattered several assumptions — including leniency for youthful chronic offenders. This leniency sends terrible messages to a young thug who is testing authority. Identifying repeat offenders and cracking down early, teaches that actions have consequences that will be enforced. Most chronic offenders can be spotted by age 13 or 14. By reacting strongly to that youthful criminal elite, the courts can deal more softly with non-serious violators who may be influenced by early attention."

— The Tulsa World  
November 27, 1985

#### Justice Stewart's legacy

"It would have been presumptuous or devious in almost any other public official, but Potter Stewart once asked President Nixon not to name him Chief Justice. He later explained that he had promised himself on reaching the Court in 1958 never to lust for higher office. Justice Stewart, who died Saturday at age 70, was probably wrong about his capacity to lead his colleagues. But the episode dramatized his devotion to the institution and a lack of pretension that well served him and the Court. He spoke candidly and pungently about the law, but always reverently. A dissenter from many Warren Court rulings, he worried nevertheless that later justices would lightly overrule precedent just because they had the votes. Potter Stewart, a judge of few, well-chosen words, grew handsomely in office and left a legacy of good sense."

— The New York Times  
December 9, 1985

#### Carpenter:

## Let's face it — We're frightened about AIDS

By Michael J. Carpenter

I don't think I am the first police officer to admit this, but perhaps it is time that we bring this out in public: Cops are afraid of AIDS.

A recent arrest in Flint, Mich., made national news when a routine traffic stop was made for driving with a suspended license. The defendant in this case spit at the arresting officers. This is by no means an unusual situation (one that perhaps all of us have experienced), but in this case the defendant had AIDS. During the arrest processing, he continually spit on the police officers and anyone else that was within range. The prosecutor claims this was done "with the apparent intention of transmitting the disease... which translates for our purposes into the intent to kill..." As a result, the defendant was also charged with intent to murder.

At first blush, we may sit back and laugh at this; we may feel that this is a ridiculous, ludicrous, sick joke; we may feel that this is merely another hysterical overreaction to the already overpublicized AIDS phenomenon — but the district court judge didn't think it was a hysterical overreaction when he arraigned the defendant by telephones.

We know very little about AIDS (except that it is lethal and incurable), and perhaps it is the fear of what we don't know that scares us most. The virus is carried in blood and saliva. What if, when the defendant spit in the officer's face, some spit went into an eye, or the mouth, or even a razor cut on the cheek? What if the police officer carelessly wiped the spit away with his hands and had a minuscule paper cut or an open blister on his hand? What if the defendant got his wish and the disease was transmitted to one of the officers? What if one of them dies?

Sure, I know the odds of transmitting this disease in this way may be very high. The crux of the issue, however, is not what the odds against transmission are, but rather that police officers can be exposed (sometimes unknowingly) to this fatal disease in a variety of ways.

There are many ways for a police officer to come in contact with a person's blood or saliva — perhaps while administering first aid, perhaps by being drooled on by a junkie, perhaps by coming into contact with an open sore while searching a

defendant, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. Can we wear surgical masks and sterile gloves to work? Can we stop performing CPR because someone "looks like" a homosexual or a drug user? (What about the people who don't "look like" homosexuals or drug users?)

What can we do? Nothing!

When we sign on the job we assume all of the good and all of the bad that goes with it, and part of the bad is facing danger or the threat of bodily harm on a daily basis. Our places of business range from run-down tenements to mansions, and our clients run the gamut from street people to millionaires. Somewhere in between these extremes we are bound to encounter a certain percentage of homosexuals and drug users. When we deal with as many people in a day as we do, we often cannot tell who is the druggie and who is the homosexual (not that this is important). What is important is that we cannot tell who is an AIDS carrier and who isn't. I am not trying to say that we don't take precautions when someone we arrest is a known AIDS victim (but this is often after we have had personal contact) — but what about the people that we deal with that either don't know it, or won't admit it, or who intentionally try to infect us.

As of November 18, AIDS has struck 14,862 people in the United States since 1979. None of these cases were contracted by a police officer through the performance of his duty (at least I hope not), but there may be a time when it does happen.

What I want to make clear is that police officers are afraid of this disease. We don't work under sanitary conditions and we come in direct, sometimes violent contact with too many people that may have this disease (even one person is too many). Can we change this? No. But we can make the public aware of our concern and, perhaps more important, we can make our supervisors and administrators aware of our concern so that policies and procedures can be adopted when one of us does have a suspected contact.

Let the public take notice that this is only one of the many dangers we face when we "protect and serve."

Michael J. Carpenter is a sergeant with the Vermont State Police.

San Francisco County Sheriff Michael Hennessey has a big problem on his hands: It's called AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), and the death toll from the disease within Hennessey's jurisdiction was expected to be over 450 for 1985. Some of these victims of the fatal, incurable illness are offenders, some are employees of the San Francisco County Sheriff's Department.

With sensitivity, a high regard for the education of his personnel during a time of crisis, and some good, hard policies concerning the efficient administration of the county jail, Hennessey has been able to keep the bottom from falling out during a dark time of panic. At the San Francisco County facilities, Hennessey has a medical staff on hand to conduct 24-hour-a-day screenings of all incoming arrestees. Using an inmate classification system that separates homosexuals, almost exclusively the victims of the disease in San Francisco, from other inmates, Hennessey has somewhat of a handle on keeping the disease from spreading uncontrollably throughout the facility. Thus far, the jail has handled at least three dozen AIDS victims, some in such advanced stages of the disease that hospitalization was required.

Because of the devastating effect AIDS has had on the county, Hennessey's department may be among the

best informed and best trained criminal justice agencies in the country when it comes to dealing with AIDS victims. Deputies are provided with a plastic disc and tube for administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, and the wearing of gloves during cell searches is a requirement. According to Hennessey, however, education is the key to enacting effective methods of dealing with AIDS as an issue in criminal justice.

Hennessey is a sensitive administrator, as one would have to be in light of the serious consequences of the AIDS phenomenon. Acts of misbehavior on the part of staff members frightened of contracting the disease are not treated in a disciplinary manner but rather an "educative" manner. "There have been, certainly, acts of hostility," he said, "I guess out of ignorance and a lack knowledge on the issue. But it's understandable considering the serious nature, and it's incumbent on us to provide what safety and comforts we can."

And that's not just in terms of AIDS. Hennessey was elected sheriff in 1979 by the biggest margin in San Francisco history. Since then, his innovative inmate-classification system has virtually ended jail suicides, escapes and serious jail assaults. Currently, the San Francisco Sheriff's Department has one of the largest minority representations of any major law enforcement

agency in the nation, with 22 percent women and 26 percent black. Hennessey joined the Sheriff's Department fresh out of the University of San Francisco School of Law. He became the first attorney ever assigned to the department's rehabilitation division and in 1975 he founded the San Francisco Jail Project, a legal assistance program to provide legal services to indigent prisoners with civil legal problems.

Over the past year, Hennessey has addressed health professionals in Miami, Seattle, New Orleans and Boston on the subject of AIDS. While he concedes to being disappointed by what he sees as a lack of attention being focused on a problem that touches all aspects of the criminal justice system, Hennessey is hopeful that as it becomes more apparent how serious a situation law enforcement faces, more attention will be given to AIDS by national criminal justice organizations. As he sums up the growing crisis, "As professional law enforcement officers you're called upon to deal with calamities of all sorts, and there are dangerous situations that law enforcement officers are asked to step in and keep the peace. If you're not willing to occasionally face the dangerous situation, taking reasonable precautions to protect yourself, then you shouldn't be in law enforcement."

**"We have one person die every day in San Francisco from AIDS. There'll be 400 to 450 AIDS deaths this year."**

# Michael Hennessey

**Sheriff of San Francisco County, Calif., and authority on AIDS behind bars**

Law Enforcement News Interview  
by Jennifer Nislow

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** Have you handled many prisoners who have AIDS?

**HENNESSEY:** At least three dozen. We've also had employees with AIDS.

**LEN:** What sort of procedures do you have for handling offenders or employees who have AIDS?

**HENNESSEY:** We've had to deal with it as a formal policy issue, we've had to deal with it as a Civil Service issue, we've had to deal with it as a practical procedure issue and we've had to deal with it in terms of equipment, essentially safety equipment for deputy sheriffs. So we've dealt with it on all those levels.

**LEN:** What sort of screening procedures do you have, if any, for offenders?

**HENNESSEY:** In our jail system, where we intake 56,000 people a year, we have 24-hour-a-day medical screening, so every arrestee who comes into our system

first goes through a medical interview and then a custody classification interview. In the course of both those interviews, the person should be identified, whether or not they're gay. We want to know for classification purposes and generally to help people who ask — and they'll ask if they have any medical claims. In general, a person who has a concern about his own health will be candid with their medical person. They're not always candid with security people but they're generally candid with the medical people because it is a confidential interview. At that point, the medical staff generally finds out if the person has been diagnosed as having AIDS and is on medication and is receiving treatment, or if the person has been told they've been exposed to the virus but has no apparent symptoms of the disease, or if the person is fearful they may have the disease but has taken no steps or if the person shows that they have no problem. That seems to be the range of responses.

Then, there is the issue of medical confidentiality, which the state of California and our cities, specifically San Francisco, have issued statutes on, generally reserving the right of confidentiality on information given to medical screeners and things like that. So, in general, unless there is a need for specialized housing in the sys-

tem of the medical staff, they will not tell us what a person's medical condition is, whether it's AIDS, or venereal disease or whatever. However, if in their medical opinion there is the need for specialized housing, then they will tell us; that is permitted. So if a person has AIDS and is in an advanced stage or of the disease, that person may require intensive medical care, or may require hospitalization, and we will hospitalize if necessary, which we've done before on at least two occasions. But what you also find is a lot of people who have been exposed to the virus or who are at the very early stages of the disease and medical opinions do not require any separation. Therefore the person goes in with our general gay housing, because we do separate gays from other prisoners.

## Safekeeping for keepers

**LEN:** What sort of protection do deputies have when handling incarcerated AIDS victims?

**HENNESSEY:** The only special step we've taken, apart from a lot of intensive training and education, is that we've provided all staff with a plastic disc and tube device called a "Breathe-Easy" or an "S-tube," which

*Continued on Page 10*



**"Medical evidence so far indicates that AIDS cannot be casually transmitted and therefore a refusal of an employee to work with a co-worker could be considered insubordination."**

Continued from Page 9

would be used in having to administer CPR. We also sought and received a local county opinion on whether a peace officer, in our case a deputy sheriff, had an obligation to perform CPR on someone they knew or suspected had AIDS. Our city attorney said yes, that that was their obligation under the law and under their oath of office, and that failure to provide the necessary medical care could result in liability for the city and possibly even prosecution under a California statute that makes it a misdemeanor to willfully mistreat prisoners. So the attorney said it is remotely possible that there could be criminal liability attached, too. We obviously want to provide people with a protective device for that situation. We have had inquiries about the need for rubber gloves, masks and things like that but all of our many experts here and we've really surveyed quite a few — say that there's no medical indication for it so we're not permitting it.

LEN: How serious a problem is AIDS in the city and county of San Francisco?

HENNESSEY: It's a major, major epidemic. We have one person die every day in San Francisco from AIDS — more actually. There'll be 400 to 450 AIDS deaths this calendar year, so it's more than one a day.

LEN: Is it mainly homosexuals or drug addicts who are contracting the disease in the city?

HENNESSEY: At this point in San Francisco it is almost exclusively homosexual men. I don't have the most recent statistics right here in front of me, but it's certainly up around 90 percent homosexual men. Then you do have people who have received blood transfusions or other blood contamination, such as drug users. Here on the West Coast and in San Francisco we do not have a large incidence of intravenous drug users who appear to be using a lot of the same needles. We don't have shooting galleries here as much as in some East Coast cities. So we don't see it quite as much here compared to what I understand is in the prison systems in communities in New Jersey and New York City.

**Expressions of concern**

LEN: Have members of your department voiced any concern over the arrest of suspected AIDS victims or carriers?

HENNESSEY: Yes, we've had numerous meetings with the deputy sheriffs' association. We've had a petition, we've had very heated and lively debate over the issue among our own staff.

LEN: Has anything been resolved?

HENNESSEY: Well, we set up a departmental training. We developed a video training tape that everyone has access to, which includes, essentially, one of the national experts on AIDS answering questions from the president of the deputy sheriffs' association. We tried to make it an employee-oriented film in addition to being administered by the administration of the department. That helped, I think, and we've had question-and-answer sessions at muster training. We've had training

for senior staff members, we've handed out literature, so at this point things are calm, but they were pretty hot and heated last January. We even had, for example, a deputy sheriff with AIDS, a homosexual man, and people had concerns about working with him in the same working environment. They were concerned about coffee cups, pencils, telephone receivers, that type of thing. We sought an opinion from our Civil Service Commission here and they said that as long as the person was medically cleared to work by city medical doctors that that person had as much right to work as anyone else. All medical evidence so far indicates that AIDS cannot be casually transmitted and therefore a refusal of an employee to work with a co-worker could be considered insubordination and the department could take disciplinary action.

LEN: Although you provide deputies with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation devices, have concerns about giving mouth-to-mouth spread beyond administering the first aid to those in the high risk group?

HENNESSEY: I think it has, because you don't always know who's homosexual and who's not, you don't always know who's a drug user and who's not. I think the concern is there. In fact, now when we instruct incoming officers and during their annual instruction on CPR, we instruct them to use the device with everybody. We say treat everybody as if they've got AIDS.

LEN: Is the mouth-to-mouth resuscitation gear used by your deputies provided by the department or by the deputies themselves?

HENNESSEY: We provide it.

LEN: Have there been any instances of outright insubordination stemming from fear?

HENNESSEY: There have been instances of misbehavior, I would guess. No one's been charged with insubordination or disciplined because it's a natural reaction and it's up to us as administrators or government officials to educate our staff. There's going to be some reaction. We have had instances where people have questioned whether they have to work with a co-

LEN: How does AIDS affect the enforcement of health codes?

HENNESSEY: I don't enforce health codes but there has been an ongoing debate about the propriety of licensing businesses like gay bathhouses or closing them down for health reasons. They've closed down some, some have died for a lack of patronage and the debate still continues whether to close them down on a blanket basis or whether to do them on a spot-check basis where you'd send undercover people in to see if unsafe sex acts are occurring in which case then close it down. That's still an ongoing debate here.

**In-house AIDS**

LEN: You've mentioned that you have homosexuals in your department. Does this have any impact on the community?

HENNESSEY: No more than gay people working anywhere else. Some people don't like it and some people don't think anything about it, so I don't see it as any different for a peace officer or a deputy sheriff than gays anywhere else. In our city, 20 percent of the city is gay so everybody here is exposed to it on a regular basis. Either you're comfortable with it or you're not and you avoid it.

LEN: Earlier in the interview, you mentioned that you have employees with the disease. Could you tell us more about that?

HENNESSEY: We have a city law, county law, that says you cannot discriminate against gays, and then we have another law just recently passed that says you cannot discriminate against persons who have AIDS except of course when there is some medical necessity. We have gay employees, maybe 15 or 20 percent of the department is gay, and we've got 385 deputy sheriffs. You don't always know who's gay and who's not. Some are very open about discussing their lifestyle and some are very private. We've got good gay employees and gays who are at the rank of sergeant and lieutenant and things like that. It's something that I guess our department has gotten used to over the course of the year. There was a concern, though, about co-workers because co-workers do share the locker room area, they share the

**"We know from our experience that gay men are often the victims of sexual assault and other types of assault. So we separate them for their own protection."**

worker, and we've responded. There've been instances where people have refused to pass a set of keys to a gay employee, for example. We educated that person, we didn't discipline him. There have been, certainly, acts of hostility, I guess out of ignorance and a lack of knowledge on the issue. But it's understandable considering the serious nature, and it's incumbent on us to provide whatever safety and comforts that we can.

LEN: Do deputies provide their own extra gear, like gloves or anything of that nature?

HENNESSEY: We have a pretty strict policy with regard to what gear they can and can't wear. We do, for example, mandate that people wear gloves during cell searches because people are sticking their hands all kinds of places and because there's a possibility of a needle prick when you're searching and you find a hypodermic kit. But we do not, for example, permit people to wear gloves in general when dealing with prisoners. It's just not called for.

LEN: Have there been any moves to enforce morality laws?

HENNESSEY: No, in California sodomy is not a crime. It was decriminalized except in prisons. Some years ago, California decriminalized sexual acts between consenting adults and that included, I guess, any sexual act except a physically abusive one — torture or something. They did make an exception for persons who are institutionalized in penal institutions, so even though homosexual conduct is totally legal in the state of California it is a felony if done in a county jail or a state prison. Obviously we enforce that law in the jails but you don't catch people that often.

booking area, working in close contact, and you're required to call upon your co-worker for back up when there's a fight situation or something like that. There was concern about how any of this might be impacted if the employee himself had AIDS. We've had to ask our medical experts and our Civil Service Commission on that and essentially they said it's a medical judgment call. Just as if they were in an auto accident or had twisted their knee, if they're medically cleared to work they shall be treated like any other worker.

LEN: Does your policy of segregating homosexuals in jail conflict with any civil regulations?

HENNESSEY: No, it doesn't. We have an inmate classification system whereby we separate people in a great number of categories. Essentially what we're trying to do is to identify escape risks, suicide risks and both predators and potentially vulnerable people. We know from our experience and the experience of other correctional institutions that gay men are often the victims of sexual assault and the victims of other types of assault, not just sexual. So we separate them for their own protection. We also sometimes have to subgroup them among themselves. Not all gays get along and some gay men are even more vulnerable than the average, so some of the younger gay guys get separated to a subclass, what we call a vulnerable area. The vulnerable area may be mixed. It may have a couple of 18- or 19-year-old gay guys who are very vulnerable and it may have an older guy with a lag in a cast or someone who is disabled in some other fashion and is just not able to keep up with the rough life that goes on in jails. So by setting up a systemized classification system based on history, based on logic, we've been able to reduce sexual assault, suicides, escapes and assault in general. The gays fit into that pattern. We want to avoid having

# LEN interview: Sheriff Michael Hennessey

them become victims, or having them be suicide potentials or anything like that. We've separated them out in general from the rest of the general population to avoid those problems.

## Interagency brainstorming

LEN: Has there been any interaction between the San Francisco Police Department and the Sheriff's Department to work out some sort of strategic plan for dealing with the AIDS problem in law enforcement?

HENNESSEY: We've done training together, a training film, for example. Apart from that, not too much. We feel that the best response is to try to educate our own staff and as the opportunity arises to educate the general public about how to handle this epidemic that's right here in front of us. It's not something that's going to go away anytime soon.

As professional law enforcement officers you're called upon to deal with calamities of all sorts — It may be an earthquake or a disastrous fire or it may be some rampaging killer, and there are dangerous situations that law enforcement officers are asked to step into and keep the peace. We have to convey to our staff that this is one of those situations where there is a danger, a very real one and a deadly one, but yet as law enforcement officers they are obliged to act professionally and enforce the law in dangerous situations. You can't refuse to arrest someone because they've got AIDS and you don't feel like dealing with that, just like you can't refuse to arrest someone who's got hepatitis or some drunk who's got lice crawling over him. You've got to go ahead and enforce the law and if you're not willing to occasionally face the dangerous situation, taking reasonable precautions to protect yourself, then you shouldn't be in law enforcement.

LEN: Has there been any discussion between sheriffs nationwide on the health and welfare of department employees and the effective administration of jails in light of the AIDS situation?

HENNESSEY: There's been some, although frankly I've been disappointed. I went to the American Correctional Association conference in New York last August — a four-day conference with probably upwards of 120 seminars — and I didn't see a single seminar dealing with the topic of AIDS. I was disappointed at that. However, here in California just last November I went to our state sheriffs' association annual training conference and one of the seminars that was offered did deal with communicable and contagious diseases, and AIDS was definitely the topic of consideration. I think you're going to see it dealt with up front more and more, now that people are recognizing that it impacts on our entire population. I was a speaker for the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases on a couple of occasions, to audiences of 2,000 and 3,000 for day-long conferences. They aim their presentations primarily at medical professionals, but they also attempt to attract public service employees. At each of the seminars I've been to there have been law enforcement administrators present trying to find out more about the disease and how to handle it. I think there's a high degree of awareness and a high degree of concern, but as of yet, with the exception of regional interest like in California, I haven't seen the major national professional organizations, like the National Sheriff's Association and the American Correctional Association, starting to tackle this problem and disseminate literature. There was a bulletin recently issued Washington Crime News Services, called — ironically — "Training Aids Digest," which generally tells what resources — in other words, aids — are available. They sent out an issue in November, three pages of which specifically deal with AIDS. So we are starting to see it somewhat on a professional training level but certainly not to the degree that I think law enforcement should be taking the lead in. How your law enforcement operates often sets a tone for your community.

LEN: Earlier in our discussion, you said that in San Francisco homosexuals are a higher risk group than drug addicts. Is it possible, however, to curb either homosexuality or drug abuse within a jail setting?

HENNESSEY: I think you could do some things to con-

trol it but I don't think you could eliminate either. I've not been aware of any jail or prison administrator who will say they've been able to eliminate either homosexual conduct or drug use in jails. But you do have to take steps. For example, we've developed literature that we hand out to incoming prisoners saying essentially, if you want to avoid getting AIDS don't do drugs and don't have sex, period. We've also had literature handed out specifically to the gay tank — gay housing areas — as a way of trying to let people know. Secondly, we, like all jails and prisons, do cell searches and we're looking for hypodermic needles or smuggled-in kits, things like that. If we find someone with it we'll book them and charge them with a crime as a way of sending out a message that other people should not do this.

There are other ways that you could share blood and blood products in jails that are common. One is the common use of non-disposable razors. Some jails and prisons have always used locked-in safety razors. You hand it in to a group of 12 men and you say when it gets dull hand it back. We've had to do away with that because you don't want one person shaving and nicking themselves with the blade and then passing it on to someone else. Even though there's no evidence that that could transmit AIDS, certainly there's a risk factor there. We've gone exclusively to disposable razors and we give 'em to everybody. The result has been a slightly

## If the suit fits

LEN: How big a problem is liability for jails if, for instance, an inmate contracts the disease during his sentence?

HENNESSEY: I don't think at this point that the liability is very great. It is very difficult, at least all medical evidence says, to contract AIDS casually, and very difficult to do it even involuntarily. I suppose that a county government that was involved with performing an operation on an inmate, for example, and the inmate then had either a spoiled or contaminated blood transfusion, I suppose then you would see the government sued, and the blood bank as well. I suppose there could be a situation where if you don't do screening and there's a sexual assault and it's transmitted that way that there'd be some liability. If jails and prisons are doing medical screenings, and they're taking good faith opportunities to adequately supervise, the liability is minimal.

LEN: In regard to the police action in Flint, Mich., where a man with the AIDS virus was charged with assault with intent to kill after spitting on police following a traffic violation, do you think that's indicative of any broad-based AIDS panic among law enforcement agencies?

**"I think there's a high degree of awareness and concern, but as of yet I haven't seen the major national professional organizations starting to tackle this problem."**

higher incidence of contraband weapons being found using portions of a disposable razor blade. We've had to gear up in that regard. But we think that the only responsible way to do it is not to be party to forcing people to share bloody razor blades. Another example is tattoo kits, which are very common in jails and prisons. These kits put tattoos on people by poking the skin and letting in ink. But when they poke the skin, of course, you get blood on the needle and they could pass them off on someone else. Most jails prohibit tattoo kits and you search for them and stuff like that. You have to be hypersensitive about that now. It's not just a casual thing that gang members do or tough guys do; it may be a way of transmitting AIDS from one person to another.

LEN: In light of AIDS, do you think we may see a decrease in homosexual violence in prisons?

HENNESSEY: No, I think if anything, you may see the opposite. You may see some greater hostility toward homosexuals in prison because gay men may be seen as the carrier of the disease so there's greater hostility towards them. What you may see, which may be beneficial, is a lessening of sexual assault or a lessening of consensual sex, particularly of sexual assault on gay men. I can't say empirically that I've seen it but that would be the way it would go. Not necessarily a lessening of assault, but you may see a lessening of sexual assault.

LEN: Have there been any new policies concerning prostitutes as they become a new high-risk group?

HENNESSEY: No, not yet here in San Francisco. We still arrest them, incarcerate them and they bail out, come to court, get probation, get their probation revoked and come back to jail. There hasn't been any policy change yet. I suspect and I hear from people on the street that business has been on the decline, but that of course is not very solid, factual information. I think we probably will see a decline in middle-class, better-informed people going to your average street prostitute. There was some risk involved in catching a venereal disease but venereal disease was curable — you could always get that penicillin. It was embarrassing and uncomfortable, but you could always cure that. You can't cure AIDS. I think you will see some drop off but you're always going to have risk takers and people who don't think it could happen to them.

HENNESSEY: I don't know if you'd call it a panic — I think it's a broad-based overreaction rather than a panic, and an indication of the very real fears there. I think it's also, quite frankly, a measure of homophobia in our society in general. People don't like gay people and they're afraid of them, and this is the first time for a lot of people that the gay lifestyle, which maybe they've ignored or tolerated before, has posed a threat to their own personal safety. So maybe some hidden resentment that they had before and suppressed is now surfacing. I do think that's a very real element that's surfacing.

LEN: What sort of future policies do you think we'll see in light of the epidemic in terms of law enforcement and corrections?

HENNESSEY: I think you'll see policies, probably throughout the country, that have already been established in Los Angeles and in San Francisco, specifically about whether or not you have to respond to CPR, policies as to discrimination against persons who have been suspected of or identified as having AIDS. We have those here, but frankly that's pretty rare throughout the country. We're already seeing in the New York and California prison systems the segregation of persons with AIDS. That's an internal policy issue, not a matter of legislation, but you may see that on a legislative basis. I think you will see an effort here and elsewhere to permit the forced taking of blood for anyone who appears to be gay, so that peace officers or people who run jails will be able to take a forced blood test and see if the person's been exposed to the virus. It's unfortunate because that doesn't tell you whether the person has AIDS, really. I think you'll see an effort in that regard to establish that as a law or a policy. You're going to see some efforts throughout society in some fashion to isolate gay individuals. I hope it won't be successful, and I don't know if it will or not. It may in some areas.

LEN: What sort of policies do you see in the future in terms of dealing with drug addicts? Perhaps the legalization of syringes, as has been suggested in some quarters?

HENNESSEY: I don't think that will happen for the same reason people won't legalize drugs in general. Obviously the debate comes and goes about whether we should legalize heroin and take the profit motive out.

Continued on Page 13

# Why aren't we doing anything about AIDS?

Continued from Page 8

AIDS victims were from New York City or Newark, N.J.; less than 10 percent were in Miami.

More than half of the women who have contracted AIDS have been intravenous drug users. At least 30 children under the age of four have been found to be carrying AIDS, or an immune deficiency closely resembling AIDS. Most of these children were born to mothers with AIDS or in high-risk groups. It is also believed that some prostitutes, mainly drug addicts, are carrying the virus.

## The drug-use factor

The Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice, issued in October 1983, disclosed the following: "According to findings from a 1979 survey of prison inmates, more than 75 percent of all state prisoners had used one or more illicit drugs in their lifetime. . . . At the time of their offense, a third of the prisoners had been under the influence of a drug. . . ."

If we accept the conclusion that a great number of drug addicts become involved in criminal offenses, and knowing that AIDS seems to spread easily among drug addicts who share needles, the conclusion can quickly be drawn that the criminal justice system has the potential of becoming a great source of AIDS carriers.

No stage of offender processing would be left unaffected by this conclusion, as individuals placed under arrest will bring AIDS into the system. The problem is aggravated by the possibility of the offender being detained while awaiting trial or sentencing.

The awareness of this fact recently prompted a pertinent decision made by Palm Beach

County, Fla., Judge Edward Garrison, who said in one criminal case: "My problem is she's a known prostitute. We know she has AIDS. We just can't ignore it."

Lydia Munoz, a 20-year-old prostitute from Delray Beach, was released in the custody of her mother. She was confined to her home, where she was ordered to wear an electronic device monitored by sheriff's computers. Prior to her release she had been placed in medical isolation at the Palm Beach County Jail. She was not arraigned as scheduled on September 25, 1985, because Judge Garrison "did not want to expose the 1,000 people who pass through the courtroom each week to any possible AIDS germ. . . ."

This case is unprecedented in that it marks the first time that a non-sentenced offender was subjected to the use of the computerized electronic device. The case also begs the question of whether this will become a standard practice for all jurisdictions throughout the United States.

Given the long incubation period for AIDS, the disease may not be easily detected unless a test is given at the point of arrest. In this case as with others, the offender will, quite obviously, either be released to the community, under supervision or not, or he or she may be incarcerated. In either instance the decision poses a serious threat to others.

If Lydia Munoz is sentenced to incarceration, can we guarantee to her that she will receive proper medical care for this deadly disease? Can we guarantee to those who come in contact with her — offenders and correctional personnel alike — that AIDS will

not be transmitted to them? Clearly, the answers to both questions are negative. The system has neither the necessary knowledge about the illness nor the tools to deal with the two questions.

## Medical care falls short

If we return to the notion that a great number of offenders who enter the correctional system are drug users, it is to be assumed that a great number are carrying the virus or the disease. Conditions in correctional institutions, even at an optimal level, are not healthy, and medical care leaves much to be desired. The remote location of institutions, low salaries and the nature of the clientele are just a few of the nonappealing features of employment in the correctional system for medical personnel. The concern of the American Medical Association for improving medical care standards in American correctional facilities has yielded great dividends. However, they are still not sufficient, and AIDS now adds a new dimension to the chronic problem faced for two centuries.

The limited information that is currently available does indicate that the problem exists at the local level as well as the state level. Concerned correctional personnel are devising procedures to cope with the disease. However, no policy has yet been formulated, and it is unknown when it will happen.

In New York City's correctional facility on Rikers Island, it has been reported by reliable sources, criminals suffering from AIDS are transferred to Bellevue and Elmhurst Hospitals where they receive medical care. Concern for the sick individual eventually clashes with correctional policies when the dying offender still must be subject to strict security procedures, although the person poses no threat due to impending death. Families of AIDS victims have raised protests that special consideration should be granted to someone who is that seriously ill. Does the system waive existing regulations to take a more realistic approach to the problem?

I have been advised that in New York State correctional facilities, 128 inmates have died since 1981 out of a total of 198 diagnosed as having AIDS. At this time there are 44 cases of AIDS and an additional 40 who are believed to be presenting some symptoms of the disease. The only institution known to this writer that has been able to design an adequate plan to deal with the disease is Sing Sing, where adequate medical care and facilities exist for those sick with AIDS.

Is the New York State system meeting the needs of an inmate population of over 37,000? Certainly not. The problem is a serious one, according to Cathy Potler of the Correctional Association of New York, who is researching the problem and working on the preparation of a

report to be released by the end of 1985. She praised the Sing Sing program, and indicated that a 22-bed facility for prisoners with AIDS is being established at Metropolitan Hospital.

## Apathy and lack of interest

In the Nassau County Jail in New York the problem also exists — a serious one, according to reliable sources. Inmates suffering with AIDS are transferred to local hospital facilities. For those who are in the institution, an educational program has been designed to disseminate information. Apathy, lack of interest and refusal to cooperate have been the most common features of the effort made by jail administrators.

At the Rikers Island facility, correction officers are taking precautions to avoid acquiring the disease. The use of gloves, masks and other equipment when handling AIDS victims has become very common. In the summer 1983 issue of "Inside Out," the official publication of the New York City Department of Correction, AIDS was addressed "because of concern. . . among staff as well as inmates. . . ." It is fair to say that the information provided was quite similar to the facts we now know. The transfer of inmates to municipal hospitals, training sessions, including videotaped interviews with medical experts, were all mentioned. Department personnel were authorized "to utilize the following items in the transport or supervision of AIDS patients: a) disposable masks, b) disposable gloves, c) disposable plastic "flex-cuffs."

"The system does more than assure the staff," the report noted. "It certifies that these inmates will not lose any programs or services as a result of their ailment."

A member of a Long Island, N.Y., organization dealing with offenders and their families voiced the concern expressed by inmates' wives, who fear that their husbands may have contracted AIDS in prison and that it could be transmitted to the wives during conjugal visits or furlough programs. One possible but unrealistic solution, due to a lack of resources and manpower, would be to test all inmates in the

New York State correctional system.

According to the New York City Department of Health, no information is available with respect to AIDS among the city's offender population. Yet by handling the most vulnerable group among offenders, the correctional system clearly deserves special discussion.

An inalienable right enjoyed by prisoners is to be afforded the care required to sustain life. Medical care is certainly a primary concern in this matter, and the courts have recognized its importance in guaranteeing constitutional rights to offenders. In its publication "Constitutional Issues on the Prisoners Right to Health Care," the American Medical Association addressed the issue, noting that "hygienic conditions and reasonably safe environment are to be maintained. It is well known that quality medical care is lacking in most American prisons according to the standards set by AMA."

## Forced and consensual sex

In a related vein, on January 13, 1978, in Alabama, U.S. District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. issued a court order in response to several class action suits brought by inmates challenging conditions in Alabama prisons. After several days of extensive hearings, Judge Johnson ordered Alabama officials to provide inmates with "reasonable protection from the constant threat of violence." He cited a case involving a Federal court of appeals, which found "that prison officials violate the right of an inmate by not protecting him from repeated sexual assault. . . ."

In addition to sexual assault, there is a great deal of consensual homosexual activity among prison inmates. The problem faced by correctional personnel has traditionally been twofold. First, laws are to be enforced in institutions located in jurisdictions where homosexuality may be prohibited by law. Secondly, a great deal of violence erupts as a result of consensual homosexuality.

We now add a third problem: AIDS.

Continued on Page 13

Now available from The John Jay Press:

## Police Ethics:

Hard Choices in Law Enforcement

Edited by  
William C. Heffernan  
and  
Timothy Stroup

A book whose time has come

Hardcover: \$21.95

Paperback: \$16.95

Available from The John Jay Press, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019.

U.S. Department of Transportation

Ad  
Cord



**DRINKING AND DRIVING  
CAN KILL A FRIENDSHIP**

# LEN interview: San Francisco's Michael Hennessey

Continued from Page 11

Our society is not willing to do that. Therefore I really don't think they'd be willing to assist in the use of illegal drugs by legalizing or giving a freer use of syringes. What you may see is a sympathetic medical profession condoning or in some way assisting in easier access to it, but I don't think it will be legal.

I'll give you another example of a problem we faced here. My medical staff came to me and said we've obviously got a great number of gay people in custody, we obviously know that there's some homosexual sex that goes on, so you ought to let us distribute condoms as a way of preventing AIDS. I said, "Well, gee, that's essentially condoning sex inside the prison and the jail, which is a felony in California. I can't think of any other reasons why we'd be giving out condoms except for the purpose of having sex. If you could convince me they could be used for something else, I might hand them out knowing full well they'd be used for sex also, but I can't think of anything legitimate they'd be used for so I won't do it." And we don't. That was a tough decision because I do have to recognize that consensual homosexual conduct does go on. It was sort of a hard response but it only comes down to my feeling that I have to enforce the law and that's a felony and I can't be party to it.

**LEN:** As it stands now, would it be safe to assume that many law enforcement actions in regard to AIDS seem to depend on medical judgment calls?

**HENNESSEY:** Yeah, and that's not uncommon in law enforcement, particularly when you consider labor issues. For example, we'll have an officer who has stress disability. Now the chief of police or the sheriff may say, "Hey, he's no more stressed out than I am," but if the medical people say he is, then he goes. Or, if a person twists his ankle in a fight and says he has to be off for 30 days and gets a doctor to certify that, we don't go around and chase after that doctor and say "You're lying, change it back." Ultimately, it's a medical decision and I don't think it's that foreign of a concept to be relying on medical opinions in these types of things.

**LEN:** Based on what you know from experience with AIDS offenders and employees, do you feel you're getting the best and latest opinions on the disease from the medical profession?

**HENNESSEY:** Well, obviously there are differences of opinion in the medical profession, so it depends on who you believe. You're not going to have a unanimous opinion from the medical profession. In terms of what information is distributed, I guess people should rely not just on any doctor but on specialists in the field and rely on the opinions of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. The CDC is probably the best, most neutral source of information. It seems to jibe with what the doctors say here in San Francisco.

**LEN:** Is San Francisco more of a hotbed of panic due to its large gay community than other parts of the country?

**HENNESSEY:** I would say it's the last of the hotbeds of hysteria because everybody knows somebody who's gay, so there's a natural compassion for people that you know. It's been such a hard-hitting tragedy here that there's been virtually, daily information disseminated in the newspaper. We get the [New York] Times here and I could hardly find an AIDS article up until about six months ago. There have been articles almost every day in the San Francisco Chronicle for two years. I think probably the community, the public here is better informed and so, believe me, there's a very high level of concern but not a very high level of panic or hysteria. There is great open and public debate on a daily basis in newspapers and on our TV, and I think the issue has been handled on the high road and pretty sensitively and not hysterically or sensationally in terms of the information handed out, except from time to time.

**LEN:** As you see it, is AIDS at a crisis level?

**HENNESSEY:** Definitely.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/ CRISIS MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR POLICE & SECURITY

Unique training approach combines professional expertise with innovative hands-on instruction.

PACT/Performing Arts for Crisis Training Inc.  
250 W. 14th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.  
(212) 807-8719  
Contact: Joyce St. George

Arias-Klein:

# The challenge of AIDS

Continued from Page 12

Drug abuse pervades the offender population. Counseling or therapy have failed in most instances, and individuals seriously involved in the habit are the system's inheritance. Unfortunately, contraband drugs may be found in institutions in spite of the sophisticated security systems now available.

Needless to say, the release of these individuals to the community poses a serious threat to their families and others. With the advent of AIDS, a deadly threat is now growing. If transmission by infected needles is to be accepted as one of the known ways of contracting the disease, it is reasonable to assume that the presence of such great numbers of drug addicts in institutions and on the streets is a potential danger of enormous proportions. New York City alone is believed to have over 100,000 potential carriers of the AIDS virus just in the population using intravenous drugs. The significance of this fact is compounded when we consider that the great majority of offenders in New York State are from the New York City area.

The complexity of the issues involved certainly calls for more than just unilateral intervention by the correctional system. Traditionally, matters regarding correctional clients have been the lowest priority for legislators and the public at large. It is obvious,

however, that for everyone's sake the AIDS epidemic must be addressed as a national health priority.

### Organizing a response

A commitment from state governors is of paramount importance in terms of developing policies and allocating resources for research, treatment and prevention of AIDS. The role of the American Medical Association is certainly fundamental in the accomplishment of this task. More than ever before we need the concerted effort of the medical profession to step forward and stand behind the constitutional rights to proper medical care for the offender population. Professional organizations have the task of assuming advocacy roles on behalf of the many thousands of offenders and workers in the system who may succumb to AIDS in the years to come. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, the American Society of Criminology, the American Correctional Association and the American Probation and Parole Association, to name just a few organizations, have a great responsibility in disseminating information on the subject, and in sponsoring forums to discuss AIDS.

It is premature to anticipate the legal issues involved in the handling of AIDS victims by the criminal justice system. It seems, however, that a considerable

number of lawsuits involving various issues will begin to emerge in the near future in courts at all levels.

Public education is perhaps the most powerful tool available at this time; education to learn how to avoid contamination, how to refrain from panic, how to deal with AIDS victims who are in high-risk population groups. Taking into consideration the characteristics of the correctional clientele we deal with, it is unrealistic to expect that educational programs will overcome the problems of indifference, ignorance, language barriers and limited intellectual ability that prevail in the population. However, it is certainly essential to conduct tests on every offender that enters the system, at a point where transmission of the disease is possible, or to plan for the best available medical care for the victims. Overall supervision by the courts and the American Medical Association would be most appropriate in this case.

No other problem, including violent crime and recidivism, poses a more serious threat to our society. Perhaps the initial step should be to take a cue from the 1960's, and ask the Federal Government to appoint a commission to study, evaluate, and formulate plans to deal in the most appropriate manner with the challenge of AIDS in a free society.

## The Security Management Institute John Jay College of Criminal Justice

### How to Start and Operate a Security Business

February 20-21, 1986

9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

This two-day seminar is designed for individuals interested in starting a business in any of the following areas:

- ★ Guard Services
- ★ Investigative Agency

- ★ Alarm Company
- ★ Security Consulting

Presentations in each of the areas will be made by persons who have their own company and have been successful in the security field. The speakers (security entrepreneurs) will address the problems and pitfalls of starting your own business as well as their formula for success. The seminar will deal with: financing, contract writing, equipment, proposal preparation for clients, management problems, law/regulations/liabilities, personnel selection, licensing and labor relations. Cost: \$195.00.

### Professional Security Management Course: Preparing for the Certified Protection Professional (C.P.P.) Examination

February 3, - April 28, 1986

Monday evenings from 6:00-10:00 P.M.

This course is designed for persons in or seeking a career in security management. It particularly stresses the testing areas outlined by the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) for its Certified Protection Professional designation. The course will cover eight mandatory C.P.P. examination areas: emergency planning, physical security, investigations, protection of sensitive information, legal aspects of security management, personnel security and substance abuse. Cost: \$195.00.

All courses will be held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For more information, contact:

Security Management Institute  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
444 West 56th Street  
New York, NY 10019  
Telephone: (212) 247-1600

Executive Director:  
Prof. Robert A. Hair, C.P.P.

# Jobs

**Police Officer, Certified.** The Tucson Police Department is recruiting "quality" certified police officers. Candidates must be currently certified by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council or an equivalent certifying agency of another state. Applicants must be at least 21 years of age at the time of completion of academy.

Candidates must also meet the following requirements: vision no worse than 20/100 uncorrected in each eye, correctable to 20/20 in one eye and 20/30 in the other; pass written and physical fitness tests; undergo comprehensive background investigation, psychological evaluation, placement interview and medical examination, and pass polygraph examination.

Preference will be given to applicants who meet all of the following criteria: employment with an agency serving a population greater than 50,000; street experience in excess of one year, and law enforcement employment that includes at least some portion of the 12-month period prior to application. Minimum starting salary is \$1,771 per month; maximum starting salary is \$1,968 per month.

The next test will be given on January 14, 1986. Inquiries should be directed to Sgt. Mariann Hermes-Hardy, Recruitment Coordinator, Tucson Police Department, Personnel Section-Recruiting, P.O. Box 1071, Tucson, AZ 85702-1071. Telephone: (602) 791-4529.

**Assistant Professor.** The College of Health and Human Services at Bowling Green State University has an anticipated tenure-track opening for an assistant professor of criminal justice.

Applicants should have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or closely related field. Position requires strong commitment to research

and publication, as well as excellent capabilities in teaching, advising and service.

To apply, send letter of application, vita and three current letters of reference, before February 15, 1986, to: Dr. Clyde R. Willis, Dean, College of Health and Human Services, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403-0280.

**State Troopers.** The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is accepting applications for entry-level positions with the Pennsylvania State Police.

Applicants must be between 20 and 29 years of age and be a high school graduate or possess GED. Weight should be proportionate to height, and vision must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/40. All candidates must U.S. citizens of good moral character and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least one year prior to making preliminary application.

Applicants for the positions, which are non-Civil Service, must pass written exam, strength and agility test, physical exam, background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$638.80 biweekly during academy training and starts at \$18,024 annually upon graduation. Overtime and shift differential paid, along with annual clothing maintenance allowance.

To apply or to obtain additional information, write to: Director, Bureau of Personnel, Pennsylvania State Police, 1800 Elmerston Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

**Assistant Professor.** The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections at Southern Illinois University is seeking to fill a tenure-track position. Successful candidates will be expected to teach any combination of courses in correctional treatment, psychology of of-

fenders, juvenile justice or criminal justice administration, and to carry on an effective research and publication effort. A doctorate in a discipline directly related to criminal or juvenile justice is required. Those who have the dissertation completed by August 15, 1986, will also be considered. Preference will be given to those who have strong research and scholarly abilities.

Closing date for applications is February 15, 1986, or until the position is filled. Salary is negotiable. To apply, send curriculum vita and list of three references to: Dr. Theodore N. Ferdinand, Search Committee, Crime Study Center, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale, IL 62901. AA/EOE.

**Police Recruits.** The City of Greeley, Colo., is seeking quality individuals for the position of police officer in its 155-member police department. This progressive and professional department offers exceptional career opportunities, excellent training and education, professional standards and competitive pay and benefits, along with a wide range of opportunities for specialization.

Applicants must be 21 years of age by April 30, 1986, and have a high school diploma, valid driver's license with good driving record, and stable work record. Two years of college are required for promotion. Applicants must pass a comprehensive testing process. Salary ranges to \$2,397 per month for police officers.

To apply, write or call: City of Greeley Personnel Department, 919 7th Street, Greeley, CO 80631. (303) 353-6123. Deadline for applications is February 21. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**Executive Director.** The Police Executive Research Forum is

seeking a new executive director. The forum is an organization of police chief executives from the nation's largest jurisdictions who are committed to the goal of improving the delivery of police services through the professionalization of American policing.

Applicants must have at least a bachelor's degree and must be willing to live in the Washington, D.C., area. Applicants with local law enforcement experience at the administrative level, as well as with a strong background in research, are preferred. Salary is negotiable.

Applicants should forward their resumes, marked "confidential," to the chairman of the search committee, Sheriff John F. Duffy, San Diego Sheriff's Department, P.O. Box 2991, San Diego, CA 92112. (619) 236-3026.

**Faculty Positions.** John Jay College of Criminal Justice, a liberal arts college with a specialized mission in criminal justice, public policy and administration and fire science, anticipates several tenure-track faculty openings beginning with the fall 1986 semester. All candidates must have a doctorate and a demonstrated commitment to teaching, research and scholarship. All faculty positions are available for September 1, 1986.

The anticipated positions include:

¶ Department of Government and Public Administration (assistant professor) — Areas of responsibility are constitutional law and American politics, including the Supreme Court, the American legal system, civil liberties and civil rights, and criminal law and procedure. Knowledge of court administration is desirable.

¶ Department of Sociology (assistant professor) — Requires a specialization in dispute resolution and conflict intervention.

## Communications Center Supervisor

Starting Salary \$22,646/yr.

Fayetteville, NC Pop. 69,000, is accepting applications for a Communications Center Supervisor for emergency services. Advancement and career development opportunities offered excellent benefit package included.

Performs responsible administrative and technical work in directing the Public Safety Communications Center. Plan and establish a joint communications center; develop criteria and recommendations for operations, prepare annual budget. Requires a high school diploma, 3 years experience in emergency communications operations or related field and thorough knowledge of Federal and state regulations related to public safety communications. Apply by January 10, 1986 to the City of Fayetteville Personnel Dept., Room 123, City Hall, 116 Green Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301. The City of Fayetteville is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer M/F/H.

Teaching responsibilities will include the area of social conflict.

¶ Department of Law, Police Science and Criminal Justice Administration (assistant or associate professor) — Specialization required in police science. Practitioner experience preferred.

¶ Department of Law, Police Science and Criminal Justice Administration (assistant professor) — Specialization required in security management. Experience in corporate security management required. A.S.I.S. certification preferred.

¶ Department of Law, Police Science and Criminal Justice Administration (assistant professor) — Specialization required in corporate security management and police science. J.D. may be substituted for Ph.D.

Applicants should send resume and other appropriate material to Jay Sexter, Academic Vice President and Provost, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019. Deadline for applications is January 30. John Jay College of Criminal Justice is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer.

## Looking for a few good people?

If you've got a spot to fill, look no further than the Jobs section of LEN. For a price that won't brutalize your budget, your ad will reach thousands of experienced, talented law enforcement professionals with every issue. For more information, call Marie Rosen at (212) 489-3912.

## POLICE CHIEF Thornton, Colorado

The City of Thornton is a fast growing, full service, northeastern suburb of Denver, Colorado (population 55,000). Salary \$3,659.00 to \$4,487.00 per month as of 1-1-86. \$4.1 million, 1986 budget. 91 employees.

Requires a minimum of a Bachelor's degree in Police Science, Administration or related field and a minimum of 10 years of law enforcement experience including 5 years of progressively responsible police management experience at the command level. Position reports directly to the City Manager.

Preference will be for a candidate who possesses senior-level experience and a proven track record in uniform patrol, investigation and administrative police areas and have experience in the council/manager form of government. Please submit a detailed resume, cover letter and salary history to:

CITY OF THORNTON  
Director of Personnel  
9600 Civic Center Dr.  
Thornton, CO 80229  
(303) 538-7240

No later than 5:00 p.m., 2-14-86.  
AA/EOE

This publication is available in microform.



University Microfilms International

Please send additional information for (name of publication)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Institution \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

300 North Zeeb Road  
Dept. PR  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
USA

3032 Mortimer Street  
Dept. PR  
London W11 7RA  
England

# Upcoming Events

## FEBRUARY

17. **The Basics of Health-Care Security.** Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 17-21. **Internal Sexual Harassment.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$200.
- 18-19. **Critical Issues for Health-Care Security Administration.** Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 18-21. **The Investigation of Missing Children.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Baton Rouge, La. Fee: \$375 (member agency); \$425 (non-member agency).
- 18-21. **Crime Analysis.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$375 (member agency); \$425 (non-member agency).
- 19-21. **Enforcing the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code: Basic Course.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$85.
20. **Investigating Child Abuse.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$115.
- 22-23. **Win Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Hartford, Conn. Fee: \$75 for officers, \$60 for spouses.
- 24-26. **Terrorism in the 80's.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 24-26. **Arson Investigation.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$200.
- 24-27. **Civil & Vicarious Liability.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$375 (member agency); \$425 (non-member agency).
- 24-28. **Advanced Management Practices.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wollsey, Mass.
- 24-28. **Microcomputer Workshop for Traffic Supervisors.** Presented by the Institute

- of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$450.
- 24-28. **Basic Fingerprint Classification.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$24.75.
- 24-28. **Allocation & Distribution of Police Personnel.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (non-member agency).
- 24-March 7. **Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 24-March 7. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.
- 25-27. **Broward Command Centre Seminar on Manlog Investigative Services.** Presented by the Centre on Organized Crime, Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Office. To be held in Ft. Lauderdale. Fee: \$200.
26. **Updating Operational Policies & Procedures for Jails.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. No fee for jail administrators, supervisors and other public officials responsible for local jails.
- 26-28. **Prevention of Child Abuse.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$250.
- 27-28. **Prisons at the Bar: Correcting Corrections through Litigation.** The 31st Annual Southern Conference on Correction. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$50. To register, contact: Joan Orent, Florida State Conference Center, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.
- 27-March 2. **"Criminal Justice in the 80's - Myths & Realities."** The 13th Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. To be held in Newport Beach, Calif.

## MARCH

- 1-2. **Win Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$75 for officers, \$60 for spouses.
- 3-5. **Symposium on Law Enforcement Data Processing Management.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of

- Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$250.
- 3-7. **Field Training Officers Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 3-7. **The Investigation of Child Abuse & Sexual Exploitation.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (non-member agency).
- 3-14. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 3-14. **Executive Institute for Suburban Chiefs.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.
- 5-7. **POLEX Legal Forum.** Sponsored by the Police Executive Development Institute. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$225.
- 9-15. **Providing Protective Services.** Sponsored by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$2,100.
- 10-11. **Win Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Tampa, Fla. Fee: \$75 for officers, \$60 for spouses.
- 10-12. **Special Problems in Internal Affairs Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$275.
- 10-12. **Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 10-14. **Stress Awareness and Resolution.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$200.
- 10-14. **Managing the Internal Affairs Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (non-member agency).
- 10-14. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Sponsored by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.
- 10-14. **Selective Traffic Enforcement**

- Operations.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.
- 10-14. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 11-12. **Police Photography.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$11.10.
12. **Introduction to Arson Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$50.
- 17-20. **Advanced Police Photography.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$200.
- 17-21. **Microcomputer Programming with Data Base Management System.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.
- 17-21. **Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Gulfport, Miss. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (non-member agency).
- 17-21. **Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 17-21. **Law Enforcement Photography.** Presented by Eastman Kodak Company. To be held in Detroit. Fee: \$250.
- 17-21. **Police Motorcycle Rider Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$675.
- 17-21. **Managing Selective Traffic Enforcement.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 17-26. **Police Motorcycle Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$1,000.
- 17-April 3. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wollsey, Mass.
- 18-19. **Interviews and Interrogations.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$11.10.
- 18-21. **Developing Police Computer Capabilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be

- held in Reno, Nev. Fee: \$375 (member agency); \$425 (non-member agency).
- 18-20. **Tracking Serial Murderers.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$125.
- 18-21. **Contemporary Issues in Police Administration.** Sponsored by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. To be held in Dallas, Tex.
- 24-26. **Financial Investigative Techniques.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$15.55.
- 24-26. **Basic Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$15.55.
- 24-27. **Managing for Effective Discipline.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$375 (member agency); \$425 (non-member agency).
- 24-28. **Anti-Terrorism/Crisis Management.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
- 24-28. **Planning, Design & Construction of Police Facilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (non-member agency).
- 24-28. **State Police & Highway Patrol Training Directors Seminar.** Sponsored by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$200.
- 24-28. **Crimes Against Property.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$200.
- 24-28. **Computer Technology in Law Enforcement II.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 24-28. **Police Supervision.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 24-28. **Child Abuse Intervention, Referral & Investigation.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles.
- 25-27. **Executive & Digital Protection.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$450 (member agency); \$500 (non-member agency).
- 31-April 3. **Field Training Officers Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Winston-Salem, N.C. Fee: \$325.

## APRIL

- 1-2. **SAW Ident Kit.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$35.
2. **Executive Institute for Suburban Chiefs.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.
- 2-4. **Police Dispatcher Training.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Charleston, S.C. Fee: \$375 (member agency); \$425 (non-member agency).
- 7-11. **DWI Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$625.
- 7-11. **International Congress on Rape.** To be held in Jerusalem, Israel. Registration fee: \$225 (before January 31); \$250 (after February 1). To register, contact: International Congress on Rape, P.O. Box 984, Tel Aviv, 61003, Israel.
- 7-11. **Employee Motivation.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$200.
- 7-11. **Video Uses in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Charleston, S.C. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (non-member agency).
- 7-11. **Electronic Broadbeats for Police Managers Using Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$550.
- 7-11. **Advanced Physical Security - Locks & Locking Systems.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$325.

## Directory of Training Sources Listed

American Society of Criminology, Attn: Sarah M. Hall, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212. Tel.: (614) 422-9207.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Larrell Thomas, APPRO Conference Chairmen, P.O. Box 1250, Gainesville, FL 32602.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3601 S.W. Davis Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundas Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3306.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 58th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel.: (209) 675-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Joanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5656.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6105.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30601-3697.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. Tel.: (312) 953-0990.

International Association of Women Police, c/o Sgt. Shirley Warner, Anchorage Police Department, 622 C Street, Anchorage, AK 99501. Tel.: (907) 264-4193.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. Telephone: (216) 672-3070.

Jerome Leavitt Inc., 5402 East Ninth Street, Tucson, AZ 85711-3115.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 855-2906.

National Alliance for Safe Schools, 501

North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. Tel.: (512) 396-8886.

National Association of Police Investigators, 63 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. Tel.: (312) 939-6050.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lillian Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (604) 393-8289.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 6970, Reno, NV 89607.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1800 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02167.

Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. Tel.: (412) 678-9501.

Pennsylvania State University, 3-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, 3159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (814) 863-0262.

Professional Police Services Inc., P.O. Box 10902, St. Paul, MN 55110. Tel.: (612) 464-1080.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pine Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. Tel.: (703) 955-1129 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Steeble Plaster Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triclops Drive, P.O. Box 30676, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6581.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 658 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155.

Western Society of Criminology, c/o Joyce McAlexander, School of Public Administration, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92162. (619) 285-6224.

# Law Enforcement News

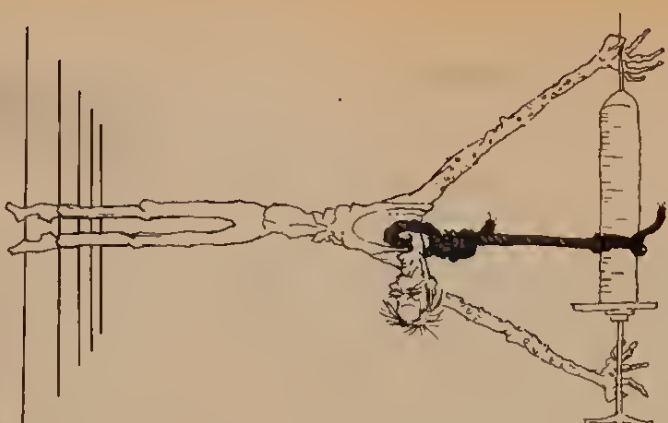
Vol. XII, No. 1

January 6, 1986

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY  
Law Enforcement News  
444 West 56th Street  
New York, NY 10019

## AIDS and criminal justice

- The extent of the fear, the lack of attention. . . . 1
- Incidents across the U.S. point to growing concern. . . 1
- Prisons seen as breeding ground for killer disease. . . . 1
- The challenge of AIDS in a free society. . . . 8
- Cop says "Let's face it, we're afraid" . . . . 8
- Interview: Sheriff Michael Hennessey of San Francisco, leading figure on AIDS and CJ. . . . 9



NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
New York, N.Y.  
Permit No. 1302